

# Herald Tribune

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| Egypt          | 3.00  | Netherlands | 5.00  | U.S. (incl. Alaska)          | 5.50 | U.S. (incl. Alaska)          | 5.50 |
| France         | 3.00  | Nigeria     | 5.00  | U.S. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii) | 5.50 | U.S. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii) | 5.50 |
| Germany        | 3.00  | Oman        | 5.00  | U.S. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii) | 5.50 | U.S. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii) | 5.50 |
| Greece         | 3.00  | Pakistan    | 5.00  | U.S. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii) | 5.50 | U.S. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii) | 5.50 |
| Hong Kong      | 3.00  | Peru        | 5.00  | U.S. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii) | 5.50 | U.S. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii) | 5.50 |
| India          | 3.00  | Poland      | 5.00  | U.S. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii) | 5.50 | U.S. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii) | 5.50 |

## Andropov Named to Replace Brezhnev

### Reagan Reconfirms Peace Commitment

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has pledged that his administration will work with the new leadership in the Soviet Union to improve U.S.-Soviet relations after the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev.

At a televised news conference at the White House on Thursday night, the president said, "Our two nations bear a tremendous responsibility for peace in a dangerous time, a responsibility we don't take lightly."

Then, citing the U.S. initiatives for reductions in nuclear forces, Mr. Reagan added, "I want to reconfirm that we will continue to pursue every avenue for progress in this area."

But Mr. Reagan also reiterated his position in favor of building up U.S. armed forces. He repeated past criticisms of the concept of détente, saying that for 10 years the United States had eased up on its military buildup but the Soviet Union had not.

"It takes two to tango," the president said, adding that the Soviet Union had yet to signal "that they want to tango also."

Mr. Reagan also said that Vice President George Bush would lead the U.S. delegation to Mr. Brezhnev's funeral on Monday. He said the U.S. goal was "a search for peace" and that "I believe we can continue that search without my attendance at the services."

The president's schedule next week includes visits by Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

A White House official said Friday that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and several former State Department leaders would be in the delegation. United Press International reported. The others in the party will be the Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee; House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts; and six former secretaries of state — Alexander M. Haig Jr., Edmund S.



Leonid I. Brezhnev lying in state Friday amid floral tributes at the Hall of Unions in Moscow. He is to be buried on Monday.



Soviet citizens filed past police and security men Friday as they lined up at the Hall of Unions to pay respects to Mr. Brezhnev.

### Army Support Seen As Key to Selection

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, the former chief of the KGB, the Soviet security police, was elected Communist Party leader Friday to succeed Leonid I. Brezhnev.

His selection at an extraordinary meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee Friday morning made Mr. Andropov, who is 68, the most powerful political figure in the Soviet Union.

In making the announcement at 2 P.M., Moscow radio quoted Mr. Andropov as pledging to devote all his energy, knowledge and experience of life to carrying out the domestic and foreign policy of his predecessor, who died Wednesday at 75.

But, Mr. Andropov added, "We know full well that it is useless to beg peace from the imperialists. It can be upheld only by resting upon the invincible might of the Soviet armed forces."

[President Ronald Reagan said Friday that the Kremlin had swiftly appointed a successor to Mr. Brezhnev in the interest of order, Reuters reported from Washington.]

[Asked to comment on the election of Mr. Andropov as the Soviet party leader, Mr. Reagan told reporters: "I don't think it was too much of a surprise for anybody."]

Well-informed sources said Mr. Andropov's rise to the peak of Kremlin authority came when the armed forces and key members of the Central Committee backed his candidacy for the post of party general secretary, which was held by Mr. Brezhnev since 1964.

Army troops, along with security and militia forces, formed a ring around the center of Moscow this morning, completely sealing off the Kremlin, where the 320-member Central Committee was meeting.

In an effort to demonstrate stability and the cohesion of the new leadership, the news agency Tass announced that Mr. Andropov was elected unanimously at the initiative of his principal Politburo rival, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

The selection of Mr. Andropov as general secretary came after months of internal maneuvering and factional struggle that followed Mr. Brezhnev's serious illness last March. Rivalry between Mr. Andropov and Mr. Chernenko, while it could not be observed with the secrecy of the ruling Politburo, was all too obvious among their supporters.

The Politburo, a consultative policy-making group of top figures in either the party hierarchy or the government, is regarded as the nation's ruling body. The Secretariat, run by the general secretary and his associates, national secretaries, directs the nation's daily affairs.

In the past few days, as it appeared that Mr. Andropov was the logical politician to fill a power vacuum, rumors apparently spread by his opponents within the party questioned his Russian background. One of his grandparents was of Jewish parentage, according to reliable sources.

But the balance of forces in the leadership was reportedly tipped decisively in Mr. Andropov's favor because the principal lobbies, including the armed forces, were disturbed by Mr. Chernenko's lack of experience in foreign and security affairs.

Moreover, these elements have questioned Mr. Chernenko's general experience. He is widely regarded as a "faceless bureaucrat" who owed his rise to prominence entirely to his association with Mr. Brezhnev. He has long been the head of Mr. Brezhnev's personal office and effectively remained in that role even after being elected to the Politburo five years ago.

Brushing aside the earlier anxiety, Mr. Andropov called on all Communists to close ranks and to do everything possible for the "good of the Soviet people and the triumph of communism."

"It is our prime duty to accomplish these tasks, to translate consistently into reality the domestic and foreign policy course" set by Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Andropov said.

It was noticeable that Mr. Andropov had made no reference to détente or any foreign policy issues, although he is regarded as a specialist on foreign affairs. He served as Moscow's ambassador to Budapest when the Soviet troops crushed the 1956 Hungarian revolution. He is possibly the best-informed Soviet leader on both foreign and domestic affairs, having headed the KGB for 15 years.

In his nominating speech, Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Yuri V. Andropov

### Russians Weep Quietly for Brezhnev

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The widow, son and daughter of President Leonid I. Brezhnev viewed his body as it lay in state Friday and accepted condolences from his colleagues in the policy-making Politburo, among them Mr. Brezhnev's successor as Communist Party general secretary, Yuri V. Andropov.

The private viewing of Mr. Brezhnev's body took place before the House of Unions was opened to ordinary Soviet citizens, but the visit was shown later on Soviet television.

Viktoria Petrovna Brezhnev, 74, sat between her son, Yuri, 49, and daughter, Galina, 53, to the right of Mr. Brezhnev's bier, which was bedecked with wreaths, banners and Mr. Brezhnev's numerous medals.

After staring silently at the casket for about a minute, the gaunt, white-haired Mr. Andropov walked over to Mrs. Brezhnev and expressed his condolences. She raised her black veil to receive kisses on both cheeks. Mr. Andropov then kissed the Brezhnevs' daughter.

Other Politburo members followed Mr. Andropov in offering condolences and kisses to both women, who were dressed in black suits.

The 300 members of the Communist Party's Central Committee also paid their respects shortly after meeting in an emergency session to elect Mr. Andropov as the party chief.

Also present was Andrei P. Kirilenko, whose likeness was missing from the Politburo portrait gallery during last Sunday's Revolution Day festivities, witnesses said.

They said Mr. Kirilenko, who for a long time had been considered Mr. Brezhnev's heir apparent, stood separately from the members of the ruling Politburo. This appeared to signal that Mr. Kirilenko, 76, is no longer a member of the Kremlin ruling circle.

Witnesses said that Mr. Kirilenko, reported by Soviet sources to have retired because of ill health, wept when he stopped to speak to members of the Brezhnev family near the casket.

After the family and party officials had departed, Soviet citizens, some of them wiping away tears, began filing, two abreast, past the casket.

Only Mr. Brezhnev's face could be seen amid the floral tributes, which included messages of love and farewell from his wife, children and grandchildren.

"To Our Dear Father," read one. "From Loving Grandchildren," said another.

"From the Ministry of Defense," said the most prominent wreath at the foot of the bier.

The casket was surrounded by an honor guard of military commanders, and at one end of the high-ceilinged room an orchestra played solemn classical music.

"Don't be in a hurry, don't be in a hurry," said a guard, encouraging mourners to linger as long as they desired. Still, the line moved quickly through a funnel of security guards, including police, army soldiers and officers of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency.

From Red Square up Gorky Street to Pushkin Square, the heart of the capital was eerily quiet and empty behind the security lines.

Hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens were expected to view the body over the next three days. The state funeral is to be held Monday, and Mr. Brezhnev will be buried on Red Square.

At the moment of interment on Monday, work is to halt throughout the Soviet Union for five minutes and factories, locomotives and ships were to sound their whistles for three minutes.

Many foreign tourists were ordered Friday to leave their hotel rooms in the central part of the capital to make way for dignitaries converging on Moscow for Mr. Brezhnev's funeral.

### Toll Mounts In Bombing In Lebanon

By William E. Farrell  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The death toll in the explosion at the Israeli Army's regional headquarters in the Lebanese port city of Tyre reached 62 Friday as rescue workers continued to pick through the rubble looking for survivors.

The seven-story building was demolished Thursday by an explosion. The Israeli cabinet created an inquiry panel Friday to investigate the incident and ordered the group to make a report within a week.

Rescue teams sifted the rubble Friday and two giant cranes lifted up pieces of the leveled building so aid teams could search for more survivors.

Three Israelis were taken alive from the rubble. Of the 62 dead, 47 were Israelis, mostly soldiers, and the remaining 15 were Arabs, most of them people who were being detained for questioning in the building's upper floors.

Military officials said 50 to 60 people were still unaccounted for. The Israel Defense Forces spokesman said Friday night that 27 security personnel were missing. Presumably they are among the 50 to 60 missing. It is presumed that the casualty toll will increase. Rescue efforts are scheduled to continue through the night and all day Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath.

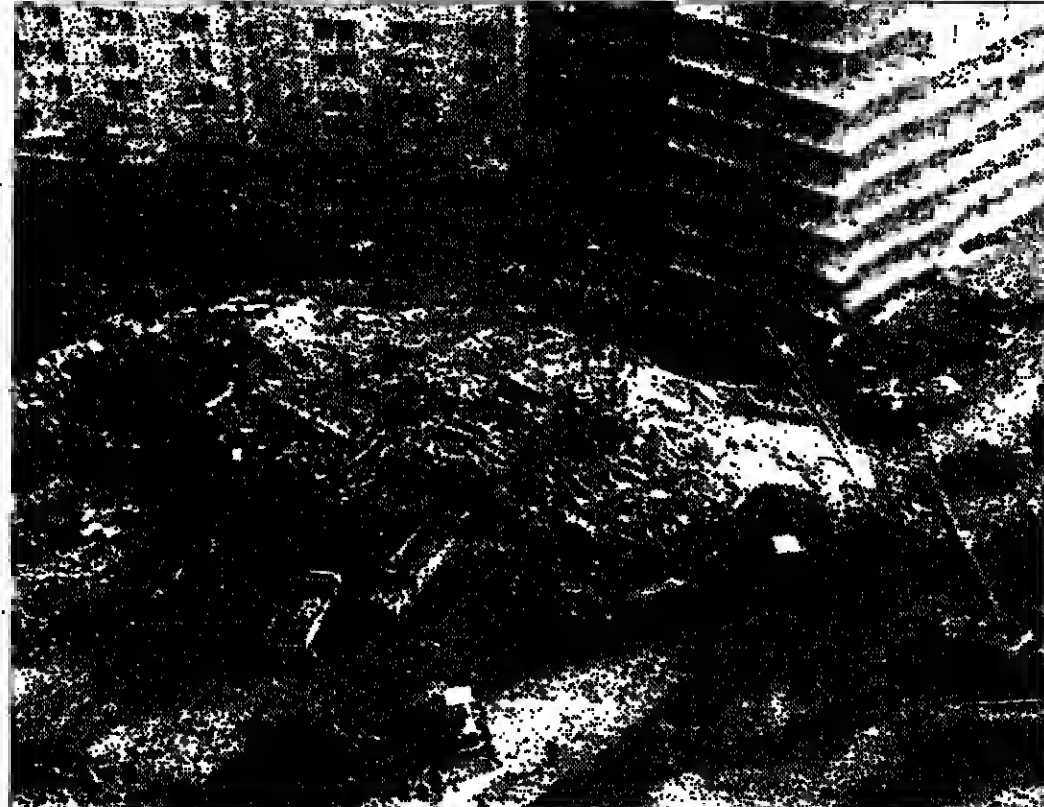
A radio station in Lebanon reported that guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization still based in the Tripoli area and the Bekaa Valley, along with Syrian forces in the Bekaa Valley, had gone on alert because of a fear that the Israelis might conduct raids in reprisal for the blast.

When the blast occurred Thursday, there were reports that it was caused by a car bomb. But doubt was cast on that version Friday because the building was wrecked while nearby structures were unharmed. A car bomb usually sprays its destructive power in all directions and seemed unlikely to cause the collapse of a seven-story building.

Another theory was that the detonation was accidental; munitions and explosives were stored in the building.

Determining what happened will be the task of the inquiry panel to be headed by Reserve General Meir Zorea.

More than 28 wounded Israelis (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



The seven-story Israeli Army regional headquarters in Tyre, Lebanon, reduced to rubble.

### Walesa Internment Order Is Lifted But His Release Is Unconfirmed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's martial law authorities lifted the order of internment Friday that has kept Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, confined for 11 months, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

It was uncertain whether he had left the isolated government resort of Arłamów, near Przemyśl along Poland's southern border with the Soviet Union, where he was being held when the order was signed.

Polish state television said Friday night that Mr. Walesa had been released Friday from his place of internment. The announcement came during the government's weekly news program "Monitor Rzeczy," but no further details were given.

Asked whether the announcement meant that Mr. Walesa had already left the government resort, an Interior Ministry official told Reuters news service: "He probably has, but I have not been authorized to divulge any information on this subject."

Official sources in Warsaw told United Press International that Mr. Walesa was expected in Gdansk, his home city in northern Poland, by Sunday. And Roman Catholic Church sources in Gdansk said Mr. Walesa's family had been told to expect him home before Sunday.

In Washington, Larry M. Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, said of the release announcement: "We hope that it indicates that other detainees will be released. We hope that it signals an opportunity for renewed dialogue between the government, Solidarity and the church, and that it will open opportunities to restore the fundamental freedoms to the Polish people."

Official newspapers on Friday printed a letter signed by Mr. Walesa in Arłamów and dated Monday in which he proposed talks with Poland's martial-law ruler, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, on "subjects of interest" and said "with good will we shall surely find a solution."

Mr. Urban said that the letter prompted a meeting between the union leader and Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak, after which the internment order had been lifted.

General Jaruzelski had said as early as July that martial law could be lifted by the end of 1982.

A senior Polish delegate at the Madrid conference on European security and cooperation said Friday that martial law would probably be lifted before Christmas.

Wlodzimierz Konarski, deputy head of the Polish delegation, also told reporters in Madrid that Mr. Walesa would meet with General Jaruzelski.

Last month, an official spokesman denied a statement by Mr. Walesa's wife, Danuta, that her husband had been offered his freedom in exchange for supporting government-backed unions being established in place of Solidarity.

A Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, announced Thursday that Mr. Walesa, 39, would be released "in the next few days."

### Andropov's Move From KGB Post Put Him on Path to Top Party Job

By Richard M. Weintraub  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For years the name Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov was associated only with the KGB, the all-powerful Soviet secret police, which he headed for 15 years. As a potential successor to the Kremlin helm, he was labeled at best a dark horse.

Then with stunning swiftness in May, Mr. Andropov moved from his post at the State Security Committee, the KGB, and returned to the Communist Party Secretariat. He had been catapulted into the ranks of the front runners to follow Leonid I. Brezhnev, by then clearly ailing.

On Friday, with equal suddenness, Mr. Andropov was elected the new Communist Party general secretary, succeeding Mr. Brezhnev in a position that may not necessarily be an enviable one if there is further infighting over the succession.

Had Mr. Andropov remained at the KGB, it is highly unlikely he could have been a candidate for the leadership because few in the hierarchy likely would place so much power in the hands of one man.

For all his identification with the intelligence and internal security agency, however, Mr. Andropov is first and foremost a career Communist Party official. He was sent to the KGB in 1967 to take over the sensitive top job at a time when the collective leadership sought tougher internal controls.

His move back to the party Secretariat in May signaled that the serious maneuvering to succeed Mr. Brezhnev had begun. Apparently, Mr. Andropov and his allies wanted to move him to a position from which ascendancy to the top post would be more seemly.

Of Mr. Brezhnev's possible successors, it was Mr. Andropov who has attracted the most interest among Soviet bloc leaders, Michael Dobbs, the Washington Post correspondent in Warsaw reported. There is a feeling that he is a relatively open-minded man who might be prepared to experiment with the economy while maintaining a tight rein on political dissent.

Hungarian officials recall Mr. Andropov's stay in Budapest as Soviet ambassador during the military intervention by Moscow that suppressed the 1956 uprising. Despite his task of laying the field work for the Soviet invasion, he is remembered as a diplomat who took the trouble to learn Hungarian and understand the country's distinctive culture.

By contrast, Konstantin U. Chernenko, Mr. Andropov's main rival for the leadership, is depicted by Hungarian sources as a mediocre bureaucrat whose chief distinction was the personal belief he was able to give to Mr. Brezhnev.

Mr. Andropov, at 68, is somewhat of a bridge figure between the Kremlin leaders in their 70s and the next generation in their late 50s and 60s. He is said to be an urbane man who can speak English, a rarity among the Kremlin's political elite.

Since his emergence as a major contender for power, debate among observers of Kremlin affairs has developed about his political outlook. Some point to his role in crushing the Hungarian revolt and later his work against internal dissent in the Soviet Union as a sign that he is hard-line. Others say that he has more liberal tendencies than his actions would suggest and is something of a reformer within the Soviet context.

Like most others in the Soviet hierarchy, Mr. Andropov had humble origins. His father was a railroad employee when he was born June 15, 1914, at Nagutskaya in the northern Caucasus. He attended Petrozavodsk University, did not graduate, but embarked on a party career.

After filling local and regional party posts in the 1940s, he was brought to Moscow to attend the Higher Party School in the early 1950s and then, in July 1954, was assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Budapest.

Mr. Andropov became a full member of the Central Committee in 1961, a nonvoting candidate member of the Politburo in 1967 and a full member in 1973.

Andropov Son at Madrid Talks  
Igor Y. Andropov, the son of Yuri V. Andropov, is a member of the Soviet delegation to the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Associated Press reported from Madrid. Igor Andropov is listed as No. 4 in the 18-member delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoli G. Kovalev.

### INSIDE

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- The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has issued a gloomy review of shrinking international trade, less than two weeks before it is to hold a meeting aimed at discouraging trade barriers. Page 5.
- A year after Honduras elected its first civilian government in a decade, doubts about the fruits of democracy are increasing. Page 3.

### Widow of Bhutto To Leave Pakistan

United Press International

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The government has granted permission for Nurat Bhutto, the widow of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the prime minister who was executed by the military regime, to go abroad for medical treatment of suspected lung cancer, officials said Friday.

The government has informed Mrs. Bhutto, 52, of its decision and directed the state bank of Pakistan to release the necessary foreign exchange needed for her treatment, the officials said. The decision was made following a report from a medical board that included two doctors of Mrs. Bhutto's choice.

After she applied on Aug. 22 for permission to seek treatment abroad, the government appointed the board to determine if she was ill. Mrs. Bhutto is chairman of her deceased husband's Pakistan People's Party.





Politburo members paying respects Friday to Leonid I. Brezhnev were, from left, Viktor V. Grishin, Yuri V. Andropov, Nikolai A. Tikhonov, Konstantin U. Chernenko, Dmitri F. Ustinov.

## Andropov Is Selected As Brezhnev Successor

(Continued from Page 1)

Chernenko, 71, described Mr. Andropov as a "selfless Communist" respecting the opinion of others and a colleague who had absorbed "Mr. Brezhnev's style of leadership." Mr. Chernenko also emphasized Mr. Andropov's experience in ideology and foreign and domestic affairs.

But Mr. Chernenko stressed that it was "now twice, three more important to conduct matters in the party collectively." The remarks and the tone of his speech suggested that he and his supporters expect Mr. Andropov to stick to the collective leadership patterns developed under Mr. Brezhnev.

Many Brezhnev loyalists in the party and government hierarchy had hoped that Mr. Chernenko, as the closest aide of the dead leader, would quickly step into his patron's shoes. Mr. Chernenko, in effect, depurged for the ailing Mr. Brezhnev for a greater part of this year and had the control of the party apparatus.

According to Soviet observers, Mr. Brezhnev's death was sudden and unexpected and had caught Mr. Chernenko's supporters off guard. This was said to have left the field wide open for Mr. Andropov, especially once he secured the support of Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, the defense minister.

Despite the surface unanimity, Mr. Chernenko and Mr. Andropov had taken different positions on one of the main domestic issues—the economy. Mr. Chernenko has been closely identified with the government's main domestic initiative this year to improve agriculture. He has been a vigorous advocate of the so-called "food program."

Mr. Andropov, on the other hand, is one of the few Kremlin leaders who never publicly mentioned or endorsed the program of large capital investments in agriculture to improve its output.

There has been a growing feeling among the elite here in recent months that new vigor and fresh ideas were needed to deal with the economic crisis. His supporters are cultivating an impression of Mr. Andropov as a pragmatic and clever politician and intellectual who is not afraid of new ideas.

No successor has yet been announced to Mr. Brezhnev in his role as chief of state, a largely honorific post. It is expected that this question will be resolved when the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, meets Nov. 23. The vacancy gives Mr. Andropov an opportunity to remove potential rivals or opponents in a graceful way.

On foreign policy matters, ranging from Afghanistan to Poland to East-West relations, it is expected that the funeral of Mr. Brezhnev on Monday and the presence here of numerous foreign leaders and officials would provide some opportunities for discussion.

Although he is described as an exceptionally knowledgeable and cultured man, Mr. Andropov has never visited a Western country. His views on the United States are not known and it could not be concluded from Friday's strident remarks what his intentions are.

But he will have an opportunity to meet with Vice President George Bush, who once headed the CIA and could possibly establish rapport with the former KGB chief, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

■ **Leaders to Attend Funeral**

Among those planning to lead national delegations at Mr. Brezhnev's funeral Monday are Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece, news agencies reported Friday.

Also attending will be Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.



Andrei P. Kirilenko, who has not been seen in public since February, at viewing Friday.



Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Andropov at a 1979 awards ceremony.

## Italy Cabinet 'Beyond Repair'

ROME — Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy told parliament Friday evening that his government was beyond repair and should not be resurrected for a second time.

Mr. Spadolini handed the five-party coalition's resignation to President Sandro Pertini on Thursday, but Mr. Pertini used a rarely exercised right and refused to accept it. He asked Mr. Spadolini to take the matter before parliament.

Referring to public disputes between the Christian Democrats and Socialists in his coalition, Mr. Spadolini told parliament that the government's collective ministerial responsibility had broken down for "insuperable reasons."

The government was reinstated 11 weeks ago after finding over economic policy brought it down in early August.

"This time, even if we could, we should not pretend nothing has happened and put it together again. Nor should we do what has been done before and explain things by playing down facts which the people, who are not stupid or blind, understood perfectly," the Republican prime minister said.

Mr. Spadolini has been trying to deal with Italy's soaring budget deficit and accelerating inflation, but a package of urgent austerity measures agreed by the coalition has been held up by growing disagreement between the partners.

Since becoming prime minister in June 1981, Mr. Spadolini has frequently had to mediate between the conflicting demands of the Christian Democrats and Socialists.

While he was on a trip to the United States last week, the conflict escalated into an open dispute between the Christian Democratic treasury minister, Beniamino Andreatta, and the Socialist finance minister, Rino Formica.

Comments from most of the political leaders involved in the fallen coalition on Friday echoed Mr. Spadolini's view that the government could not be patched up.

"Without wishing to be pessimistic, I have little belief in the possibility of recreating serious conditions for agreement," Arnaldo Forlani, president of the Christian Democratic Party, said in an interview published Friday.

Socialist Party leaders were reported to be taking a strong line against any attempt to reach a compromise.

The Socialist Party secretary, Bettino Craxi, in telephone talks with other party leaders, said it was no longer possible to mend the rifts in the coalition, political sources said.

The main opposition, the Communist Party, meanwhile, showed no inclination to help the beleaguered prime minister.

"The continuation of this government is unacceptable," a Communist Party statement said.

The Rome daily Repubblica commented: "The government has not fallen because it lacks the confidence of parliament, but because of its own internal dissolution."

## West Germany Seizes 2 as Terrorists

BONN — Police captured two of West Germany's most wanted urban terrorists suspects by staking out an arms cache used in attacks on a U.S. general and several prominent West Germans, the Interior Ministry said Friday.

Wigard Herdt, a ministry spokesman, said discovery of the arms cache and the arrests of Adelheid Schulz, 27, and Brigitte Mohaupt, 33, had dealt a severe blow to the leftist Red Army Faction, an urban terrorist group with close ties to the Baader-Meinhof group.

The two women were overpowered Thursday by an elite anti-terrorist squad when they visited the arms cache in the town of Offenbach, southeast of Frankfurt. They were armed but had no time to draw their guns before being captured, Mr. Herdt said.

The arms cache, discovered after a tip-off about three weeks ago, included a grenade launcher used in an attack on the U.S. Army commander in Europe, General Frederick J. Kroesen, in September 1981 near Heidelberg, he said.

There were also pistols and machine guns used in the 1977 killings of Siegfried Buback, a federal prosecutor; Jürgen Ponto, a banker; and Hanns-Martin Schleyer, an industrialist, Mr. Herdt told reporters.

The spokesman said the cache also included bank notes, forged identity papers and documents that indicated the group was planning major actions soon.

He strongly denied press reports that another of the country's four most wanted terrorist suspects, Christian Klar, might have been caught during the operation but eluded police.

Mr. Herdt said Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann had ordered police to intervene immediately to prevent a recurrence of previous cases in which terrorist suspects under surveillance had escaped.



Adelheid Schulz



Brigitte Mohaupt

## India Acts on Sikh Threat to Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — India has announced tough security measures to prevent possible disruptions by Sikh militants during the Asian Games that begin later this month.

Orders banning large gatherings throughout the New Delhi urban zone were proclaimed Thursday, and took effect Friday. Another decree barred the carrying of lethal weapons. The measures will remain in force throughout the games, which run from Nov. 19 to Dec. 4, and are expected to draw athletes from 32 countries and thousands of foreign tourists.

T.N. Chaturvedi, chief civil servant at the Home Affairs Ministry, also had talks in New Delhi with administrators and police officers from the northern state of Punjab, where most of India's 15 million Sikhs live, and four neighboring states to coordinate action.

Sikh activists have stepped up their pressure recently for a number of religious and political reforms, including greater autonomy for Punjab. On Nov. 4, Harchand Singh Longowal, the president of the main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, said the Sikhs will bring their campaign to the capital for the games.

In a Sikh demonstration in New Delhi last month, police shot and killed four persons and wounded dozens of others as they tried to storm Parliament.

The government had started talks with the Akali Dal. But the discussions stalled over a number of issues, including a demand that Punjab's boundaries be redrawn to include Punjab-speaking areas of neighboring states.

Indian politicians and newspapers have warned of possible violence if militants demonstrate during the games. India has spent millions of dollars to stage the competition, and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said Wednesday that they would give India an opportunity to display its heritage.

In a speech Thursday in New Delhi, the prime minister's son, Rajiv Gandhi, warned that any attempt to disrupt the games would be dealt with sternly.

He called groups threatening to disrupt the competition "anti-national and frustrated" and called for full cooperation with the authorities in maintaining law and order.

Jag Mohan, the Delhi territory's lieutenant governor, said weapons, transistor radios and lunch boxes would be banned from the stadiums to be used for the various events.

## Mozambique to Reinforce Socialism

By Alan Cowell

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Although Mozambique appears to be trying to improve relations with the West, there has been no matching domestic move to deviate from Marxist theory.

While some foreign diplomats attribute Mozambique's poor economic performance to unsuccessful socialist ventures, the ruling Mozambique Liberation Front has made what one diplomat called "only a pious bow" in the direction of looser economic controls to provide greater incentives. Instead, recently published guidelines for next year's party congress call for "the reinforcement of the controlling position of our Marxist-Leninist party."

The guidelines are framed in what are called the "eight theses" up for discussion at the fourth party congress of the front, known as Frelimo. The first of these says: "Our conquests result from the socialist nature of our revolution. Only the people's struggle under the direction of Frelimo can defend, consolidate and widen them."

A Western diplomat said that behind this kind of language is a desire to regenerate support for the party after seven years marked by

economic decline resulting from natural disaster, wars along the borders and inside the country, unsuccessful attempts to implant socialist agricultural systems and a dire lack of managerial skills.

The way to revive the party's fortunes, according to the guidelines and senior Mozambique officials, is to return to the methods the party used when, as a liberation movement in the war against Portuguese colonialism, it administered tracts of land in the north that were called liberated zones.

"Then," Information Minister Luis Cahaco said, "the people would debate and find solutions to their problems. Now there is a tendency to call in the engineer to solve the problem, without discussing it with the people."

Mozambique gained its independence in 1975 after a long guerrilla campaign against the Portuguese, who imparted little literacy and few skills to their subjects. At the end of their rule, the Portuguese left in droves, taking their expertise with them.

The result was a critical shortage of trained people to help the nation counter destructive incursions across its borders during Zimbabwe's war for independence and, later, a spreading insurgency by Mozambicans said to be trained and sponsored by South Africa.

Both military campaigns damaged installations important to the economy. According to Mozambican sources, the insurgency has spread so much that virtually all routes to the hinterland are at-

tacked spasmodically by the rebels.

Western economists add that a devastating combination of drought and floods in the last two years has crippled agricultural production. According to Western figures, Mozambique will need to buy 544,000 tons of food grain for 1982-1983 but has the money for only 364,000 tons. The rest is being supplied as aid by the United States, West Germany and other nations.

Mozambique earns over half its foreign exchange by exporting sugar, cashew products, cotton, tea and prawns, and, despite its pro-Soviet diplomatic alignment, its leading market for the first two of these is the United States. In 1981, exports earned only \$387 million while imports exceeded \$700 million.

Some Westerners attribute the poor economic performance in part to failed ventures in state farming, collectivization and the establishment of cooperatives and communal villages now said to house 1.2 million Mozambicans, a tenth of the population.

Only in January, Western economists said, did the one-party government raise producer prices for staple foods to provide incentives for peasant farmers to grow more.

## U.S. Affirms Peace Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

freeze movement, including the planning for a rally in New York City last June.

The president said that an overwhelming majority of the advocates of a nuclear freeze are sincere and well-intentioned, but that the Soviet Union saw an advantage in aiding the movement because it is ahead in nuclear weaponry.

"There has been — in the organization of some of the big demonstrations, the one in New York and so forth — there is no question about foreign agents that were sent to help instigate and help create and keep such a movement going," he said.

On the eve of Prime Minister Begin's visit to the United States, Mr. Reagan was asked about Israel's apparent determination to expand its settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River despite U.S. pleas to the contrary.

Saying that he was certain to discuss that topic with Mr. Begin during talks on Nov. 19, the president said the settlements were "a hindrance to what we're trying to accomplish in the peace movement."

## Toll Rises in Bombing

(Continued from Page 1)

were hospitalized, six of them in serious condition.

Interviewed at the scene in Tyre by Israel's state radio, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said: "This commission will present its conclusions within a week and then we will know what really happened here. Up until this moment, we still don't have any knowledge what really caused the collapse of the building."

Mr. Sharon mentioned that criticism had already in Israel of the continued Israeli presence in Lebanon and the toll it is exacting.

"The time has come," he said angrily, "for people to stop asking constantly what we are doing here. We know exactly what we are doing here. I would suggest to all of us not to sharpen the knives of criticism before the wreckage is cleaned up. We are standing here next to a building beneath which are Israeli soldiers, some of them, we hope, alive. It's worthwhile to hold off the criticism, to wait."

■ **Mild Cabinet Statement**

Edward Walsh of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem: The confusion and uncertainty following the blast was reflected in an unusually mild statement issued Friday by the Israeli cabinet following a special meeting on the incident.

The cabinet communiqué did not attempt to place blame for what it called the "tragedy" and said the cause of the explosion "will be clarified only on the inquiry's conclusion." The tone of the statement suggested that there would be no immediate Israeli retaliation for the incident.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who is currently in the United States, called the blast a "new outrage perpetrated by the enemies of mankind" and pledged that it

would not "deter us from doing our duty to assure peace and security for our people."

The Tyre explosion led to renewed criticism of the overall policy in Lebanon of the Begin government.

In an editorial Friday, the independent newspaper Ha'aretz said the incident proved that the government's attempt to provide "peace for Galilee" by the invasion of Lebanon had failed.

"It was foolish from the outset," the newspaper said, "to assume that after the removal of the terrorist headquarters from Beirut, the PLO would voluntarily disappear from the military and political scene and sink into oblivion."

It added, "Now, five and a half months after the beginning of the 'peace for Galilee' campaign, the war has not yet ended. Israel has both of its feet sunk in the mire, and a full complex of imaginary accomplishments has collapsed like a house of cards."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Dane Rebuffs U.K. Threat to Boats

THISTED, Denmark (Reuters) — Threats by Britain to seize Danish trawlers caught in British territorial waters and fine their operators are "meaningless saber rattling," the Danish fisheries minister, Flemming Grove, has told Danish fishermen.

The British warning, issued this week by Peter Walker, the agriculture and fisheries minister, followed Denmark's rejection of compromise proposals by the EC Commission on a long-disputed common fisheries policy. A 10-year agreement expires Jan. 1.

Mr. Grove said Thursday night that new negotiations would not start before a commission meeting in Copenhagen on Dec. 3, but added that he was confident a compromise would be reached before the current agreement expires.

### 3 IRA Suspects Are Killed in Ulster

BELFAST (AP) — Three reputed Irish Republican Army members were shot to death Thursday night when they failed to stop at a security checkpoint near Lurgan, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Belfast, police reported.

A press spokesman at the Belfast headquarters of the Royal Ulster Constabulary said two of the three were wanted for questioning in connection with an attempted murder and on weapons possession charges. "Their deaths will be a fairly serious blow to the IRA," said the spokesman.

The spokesman said police manning the roadblock opened fire when the driver tried to run down an officer. The officer was injured. The two wanted men were identified as Eugene Toman and Sean Frederick Burns. The police spokesman said the two and a third man, James Jervis McKerr, were members of the outlawed IRA.

### Chinese Congress to Meet Nov. 26

BEIJING (Reuters) — The National People's Congress will open its annual meeting Nov. 26, the official Chinese press agency said Friday.

The session is expected to pass a new constitution revising the post of state chairman or president, although Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has said the job will not be filled until late 1983. China has been without a head of state since 1968, when the post of state chairman was left vacant after Mao purged its last incumbent, Liu Shaoqi, who later died in prison.

The Chinese parliament, normally in session for about two weeks, will also hear a report by Mr. Zhao on the work of the government. Diplomats said this could give details of a five-year economic plan that was supposed to start in 1981.

### Turkey Schedules Vote Next October

ANKARA (Reuters) — Parliamentary elections will be held next October unless exceptional circumstances arise, President Kenan Evren said Friday.

In his first public speech since last Sunday's national referendum, General Evren said the country had entered the last stage in the military regime's plans to restore an elected government. Previously, the government had said only that elections would be held either next fall or the following spring.

General Evren said the referendum, in which 91 percent voted in favor of the constitution proposed by the military, was a vindication of the coup in September 1980 to end political violence. He did not say whether he intended to resign as chief of staff and become a civilian president. General Evren automatically became president for seven years when the constitution was approved.

### For the Record

TOKYO (AP) — The chief of Japan's National Police Academy, Tadashi Sugihara, 51, hanged himself Friday. He left a note saying he felt responsibility for a rash of police bribery cases in Osaka involving his subordinates, police officials said.

LISBON (Reuters) — The Parliament defeated a Communist-backed attempt Friday to legalize abortion in Roman Catholic Portugal. The bill was rejected 127-105.

BUCHAREST (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Manea Marescu, who had not been in Romanian political life for the last six years, was elected by parliament Friday as one of three vice presidents of the State Council, the official press agency, Agrepress, said.

BONN (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada had a luncheon meeting Friday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Before the lunch, Mr. Kohl and Mr. Trudeau discussed the future of the Soviet Union after the death of President Leonid I. Brezhnev, East-West relations and arms talks. Friday was the second day of Mr. Trudeau's three-day visit.

## 54 Tories Challenging New Immigration Plan

The Associated Press

LONDON — Conservative lawmakers opposed to easing immigration controls have delivered a sharp warning of trouble ahead for their own Conservative government if it proceeds with plans to let women who are naturalized British citizens bring foreign husbands or fiancés into the country.

Fifty-four Conservative Party rebels showed their anger Thursday night by abstaining in a technical vote in the House of Commons on a motion by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government to take note of the plan.

Despite the rebellion, the motion was approved by a 264-4 vote. But political commentators said the size of the rebellion among the Tories could force Home Secretary William Whitelaw to reconsider the proposed regulations.

They are due to be fully debated in parliament later this year; if approved, they would take effect Jan. 1.

The rebels argued that the new regulations violate the Conservative Party's 1979 pledge to cut immigration. Some Tories blame an upsurge in immigration for Britain's 14 percent unemployment rate.

The country has 2.3 million nonwhites, mostly of Asian or West Indian origin, they comprise 4 percent of the population.

Three Asian women are currently challenging Britain's immigration laws, asserting racial and sexual discrimination because their foreign husbands have not been allowed to settle in Britain.

Many members of the opposition Labor Party contend that the new regulations do not go far enough toward ending discrimination against immigrant women already settled in Britain. A Labor attack along these lines was defeated Thursday night in the 635-seat Commons by a 316-235 vote.

Before March 1, 1980, both men and women legally resident in Britain were allowed to bring their spouses or fiancés into the country. Men are still allowed to do so. But the Thatcher government introduced new rules on that date banning women who were not born in Britain, or who did not have one parent born in Britain, from bringing in their husbands or fiancés. The legislation was approved after allegations that marriages were being arranged to circumvent immigration rules.

The Home Office, which is responsible for immigration, estimated that about 3,000 men would be allowed to enter Britain annually under the new regulations.

### Pope Plans to Visit Canada

OTTAWA — Pope John Paul II plans to visit Canada in 1984, the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops announced Thursday.

Both military campaigns damaged installations important to the economy. According to Mozambican sources, the insurgency has spread so much that virtually all routes to the hinterland are at-

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### French Union Calls 24-Hour Strike On Docks to Protest Wage Restraints

The Associated Press

PARIS — A Communist-led trade union called Friday for a 24-hour nationwide longshoremen's strike on Monday to protest government wage restraints.

The General Confederation of Labor, or CGT, asked France's 15,000 dockers to halt work in a move that would cripple shipping at major French ports.

The dock strike is just one of several job actions planned next week by French trade unions, which seek to force President François Mitterrand to back down from policies designed to break wage indexation.

The government's hard line on limiting wage increases follows a four-month wage and price freeze aimed at slowing the inflation rate, now at about 14 percent.

Other unions have joined the CGT in calling for sporadic work stoppages Monday on the national railroad system. Labor groups representing bank employees have scheduled a two-day strike Nov. 18-19.

### Prisoners Hunted in Peru

LIMA — The police are searching for 35 prisoners, most of whom are convicted drug traffickers, who escaped from a jungle jail. Five fugitives were recaptured shortly after the mass escape Tuesday



ANNE IN LEBANON — Princess Anne of Britain leaving the Palestinian refugee camp of Borge Barajul in Beirut on Friday, wearing flowers presented by a child. The princess, the president of the Save the Children Fund, later had lunch with President Amin Gemayel.

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## First 'Paying' Satellite Spun Out Into Space By Columbia Shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The space shuttle Columbia, in its inaugural voyage as a space freighter, has successfully released the first of two satellites it is hauling for the program's first paying customers.

Four astronauts, the largest crew ever, ejected a 7,200-pound communications satellite, SBS-3, from the rear of the open cargo bay Thursday. The satellite drifted away, fired its own rocket and then climbed toward the higher orbit where it will act as a relay station for communications by American businesses.

Thus, after 10 years of development and four test flights, the space shuttle succeeded in its first attempt to do what it is expected to do many times over in the decades ahead, deliver satellites to space.

A second satellite, Canada's Anik C-3, was released from the cargo bay Friday afternoon, United Press International reported here.

The astronauts are to continue cruising through space for three more days, running more engineering tests of the spacecraft and on Sunday morning conducting the first "space walk" from the shuttle.

The only notable malfunction with the spacecraft was a failed computer video screen in the cockpit, one of three that the pilots use for readings of data on the Columbia's performance.

Flight controllers at the Johnson Space Center in Houston said that the problem would not affect the mission.

Flight controllers reported that the astronauts were feeling well, showing no signs of the motion sickness that plagued others on their first day or two in orbit. Several times they remarked on the joys of weightlessness.

It was the second journey into space for the commander, Vance D. Brand, a civilian astronaut who flew the 1975 Apollo-Soyuz mission. The other astronauts — Col. Robert F. Overmyer of the Marine Corps, and two scientists, William

B. Lenoir and Joseph P. Allen — were making their first trip. Mr. Lenoir, an electrical engineer, sat in an extra seat added to the cockpit, and Mr. Allen, a physicist, sat in the mid-deck below the cockpit — down in stowage, as he called it.

The astronauts began preparing for the deployment of the SBS-3 communications satellite as the Columbia passed over the Pacific Ocean on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Lenoir sent commands to remove the sunshade protecting the cylindrical satellite, which in its stowed configuration stood nine feet high and seven feet wide (2.74 by 2.13 meters).

Next, a command set the satellite into a spin, at 52 revolutions a minute, to give it stability after it was released.

As the Columbia crossed the Equator over South America, the satellite was ejected from the cargo bay and it drifted away. "We delivered" one of the astronauts commented as he watched the satellite leave the shuttle.

The \$30-million satellite was built by Hughes Aircraft Co. for Satellite Business Systems of McLean, Virginia. The company is a partnership owned by Aetna Life and Casualty, Comsat General Corp. and IBM. It operates a satellite network for handling video, data and other communications transmissions for business and government customers.

In 1977, the company signed a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the shuttle launching. It paid NASA a fee of \$8 million for the service.

The Anik C-3, which shared the cargo bay with the SBS-3 during the ascent to space, is an almost identical satellite owned by Telesat Canada, which operates that country's satellite communications network. Together, the two satellites occupied less than one-half of the 60-foot-long cargo bay. The other cargo includes some devices for monitoring the spacecraft's performance as well as a West German experiment in metallurgy.



The SBS-3 commercial satellite clears Columbia's cargo hatch as it is launched into space. A shuttle stabilizer is at lower right.



Three of Columbia's astronauts, from left, Joseph P. Allen, Colonel Robert F. Overmyer and Vance D. Brand, watch the spinning SBS-3 satellite before launching it from the shuttle.

## Reagan Hints at Compromise

By David Hoffman and Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is giving serious consideration to a nickel-a-gallon gasoline tax increase next year to finance the rebuilding of the nation's deteriorating roads and bridges, and he also says he has opened the door to consideration of possible cuts in the defense budget.

On Thursday night, in his first nationally televised news conference since the Nov. 2 midterm elections, the president indicated that he is flexible on the sensitive issues of taxes and military spending. The administration's stance in both areas faces growing pressure in Congress.

Mr. Reagan said he had not reached any final decisions on the road- and bridge-repair program, but he cast the proposal in a positive tone.

A White House official said after the news conference that the president is leaning in favor of it.

As presented to Mr. Reagan earlier this week by Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis, the 5-cent-a-gallon gas tax increase would generate \$5.5 billion a year to be dedicated to roads, bridges and mass transit. Although it is viewed primarily as a transportation initiative, administration officials estimate it would also produce 320,000 jobs at a time when Congress is demanding action to alleviate the highest unemployment rate since 1940.

While the president said at his Sept. 28 news conference that it would take a "palace coup" to win his approval for new taxes next year, he made it clear Thursday night that his objections did not include the gasoline tax increase. He called it a "user fee" instead of a tax and said it would not "in any way" interfere with the tax cuts he won from Congress last year.

Mr. Reagan had deferred action on the rebuilding program earlier this year. But he said it is now "under consultation and deep thought by all of us" and described the problem of crumbling roads and bridges as one that "must be met sooner or later."

While the road- and bridge-fixing program enjoys growing support in Congress, Mr. Reagan

stopped short of endorsing an explicit public-works employment effort of the kind Democrats are readying for the lame-duck session of Congress that begins Nov. 29.

"It is true that there are other voices that are being raised in the Congress who are suggesting that the answer is to go back to things that have been tried in previous recessions, namely make-work job programs with the government taking billions of dollars out of the private sector to spend on these projects," Mr. Reagan said.

He claimed that \$66 billion invested in public-works employment over seven years, ending in 1981, "got us nothing but an increase in unemployment. It did not resolve the problem."

Taking note of the Democratic proposals being floated in Capitol Hill, Mr. Reagan said he would not accept any jobs program from Congress that "would be a drag on the economy and would slow down our effort to really restore legitimate employment."

"We're not going to go down the dead-end street that just leaves us set up for another recession," the president said. He pointed out that 3 million of the nation's 11.6 million unemployed are new entrants into the job market who have been unable to find work "because of the stagnant economy."

"And this has got to be one of our greatest problems — is creating the jobs to keep up with that kind of expansion," Mr. Reagan said. He failed to mention, however, that his 1980 campaign was built on a promise — still unfulfilled — to end that economic stagnation and create jobs.

On military spending, the president was asked whether he agreed with those Republicans, as well as Democrats, who have called for some restraint in the proposed \$1.6-trillion, five-year defense buildup that he has outlined.

The president said the Pentagon budget could not be trimmed "for just one year" because of the long lead time of weapons systems.



President Ronald Reagan at press conference: Opening the door to a new gas tax and some defense budget cuts.

## U.S. Benefits Panel Sees Big Deficit

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The bipartisan National Commission on Social Security Reform has unanimously agreed that the system of retirement benefits and disability payments needs \$150 billion to \$200 billion in tax increases or benefit cuts in the next seven years to stave off bankruptcy.

On Thursday, the first day of a scheduled three-day meeting here, the commission, an advisory group set up by President Ronald Reagan, did not get in the question of how that much money might be raised.

But Alan Greenspan, the economist who heads the panel, said he regarded agreement on the dimensions of the problem as significant in itself because it has been disputed so much in the past.

In general, Republicans have been saying that major reforms are needed to save the system, and Democrats that lesser steps might do.

One commission member, former Representative Joe D. Wag-

gonner Jr., a Louisiana Democrat, said he thought the commission and Congress would ultimately find the money.

Mr. Waggoner suggested it could come in part by curtailing future cost-of-living increases in benefits and by bringing federal, state and local government employees into the system.

He also said it seemed likely that there would be attempts to move tax increases now scheduled for 1985, 1986 and 1990 ahead in 1984.

In addition to their vote on the size of the near-term deficit, the commission members also agreed on the dimensions of the Social Security system's likely long-term deficit, saying it would probably come to 1.8 percent of wages subject to the Social Security tax.

That means that, not counting benefit cuts, it would take a tax increase of 1.8 percentage points more than is now contemplated to keep the system intact in the long run.

The commission is to make its report to Mr. Reagan by the end of the year. The president will then make recommendations to Congress.

Robert J. Myers, the commission's staff director, told the panel that under any economic scenario the old-age fund could "safely get through 1983" by borrowing from the better-off Medicare, or health insurance fund, that the 6.7 percent payroll tax for Social Security also supports.

But in 1984, Mr. Myers said, there would be nothing left in borrow and the retirement fund, without further help, would face insolvency.

The Social Security Administration announced Monday that \$35,700 of an individual's earnings will be subject to the payroll tax in 1983, up from \$32,400 this year.

## Humanlike Fossils Found in Kenya

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Kenyan and Japanese have announced the discovery of teeth and jaw bone fragments that are 15 million years old and could be the remains of a very distant ancestor of man.

The announcement was made simultaneously here Thursday by Richard E. Leakey, director of the National Museum of Kenya, and in Japan by Hiromi Ishida, leader of the Japanese team and professor of primatology at Osaka University.

Mr. Leakey said the site in northern Kenya, which he described as unusually prolific, had yielded the bones of a hominoid species known as Kenyapithecus. A hominoid is a being resembling man.

"I can't tell you at the moment whether Kenyapithecus is going to turn out to be a four-legged ape or an incipient hominid," he said. The hominoids are a family of primate mammals that includes man and his recent ancestors. Hominids walk on two legs.

"But I can tell you we have got a site where I think we are going to get the evidence to answer this question," Mr. Leakey continued. "It may be possible to make a definite statement of what was happening in Africa 14 or 15 million years ago in terms of this ape ancestor story."

He added, "It's a tremendously important turning point in our science. There's a potential for getting the component part that will tell us what it is," he added.

Studies of geological strata in that area have determined that the fossils are about 15 million years old. This is now thought to be long before the appearance of two-legged creatures generally considered human.

The initial discovery was made

by Martin Pickford of the Kenyan team on Oct. 15, the final morning of a three-month field trip. This fossil site was only about two miles (three kilometers) from the expedition's camp. Expedition members had passed it daily on their way to another site a two-and-a-half-hour walk away that has yielded a hominoid upper jaw estimated to be eight million years old.

### Accidental War With A-Bombs Called Unlikely

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A book on "risks of unintentional nuclear war," sponsored by the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, concludes that such risks are virtually nonexistent.

The book, by Daniel Frei and Christian Catriva of Zurich University, says: "The likelihood of an unintentional outbreak of nuclear war is extremely small, almost close to zero." Still, they said, "it deserves the utmost attention and careful consideration."

"Given the terrible nature and atrocious dimensions of the possible tragedy," they said, "even the slightest chance that it might occur makes it a matter of grave concern."

The disarmament research institute, established in 1980, is an arm of the UN Institute for Training and Research. Davidson Nicol of Sierra Leone, executive director of the latter organization, announced plans for the book's publication at a special General Assembly session on disarmament in June.

## Population In U.S. Jails Grows Faster

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The number of federal and state prisoners is growing at the highest rate since the government began keeping statistics in 1926, according to a new study by the Justice Department.

The study, which covered the first six months of 1982, projected an annual increase of more than 14 percent in the number of prisoners, at a time when prison systems are severely overcrowded.

The states most seriously affected, the study said, are Texas, California, New York and Florida. The four account for one-third of all state prisoners in the country; each has a prison population of more than 25,000.

The study attributed the rise in prison population to increased admissions and declining releases. "Widespread adoption of new sentencing and parole laws has lengthened prison stays," it said. "Mandatory sentencing laws have been passed in most states... and parole has been abolished in four states." In addition, some states have passed tougher laws against drunken driving.

The study found that males between the ages of 20 and 29 continue to be the most likely to end up in prison. During the 1970s, the number of prisoners in that group grew by more than 35 percent.

Although women make up only 4 percent of the prison population, their number is also growing sharply. In the first half of 1982, the number of female prisoners increased by 11 percent. As of June 30, there were 17,142 women in state and federal prisons.

## San Francisco Is Sued For Being Too Wealthy

By Philip Hager

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — While most big cities are scraping empty barrels for revenue, San Francisco is finding itself with an embarrassment of riches, a steadily increasing budget surplus that currently exceeds \$151 million, the largest in California.

A sharp debate has begun over whether the city ought to save the surplus to meet future fiscal needs or start sending it back to the taxpayers. The dispute crystallized in a taxpayers' lawsuit filed Wednesday in San Francisco Superior Court seeking a refund of \$58 million left over from fiscal 1980-1981.

The lawsuit invokes a measure adopted by California voters in 1979 that provides that excess tax revenues "shall be returned by a revision of tax rates or fee schedules" within two years.

The legal battle has placed two formidable political figures on opposite sides. The president of the Board of Supervisors, Quentin Kopp, is one of the plaintiffs demanding that the money be returned. Mayor Dianne Feinstein is one of the city officials saying the money should be saved.

"San Francisco is overtaxed. San Francisco is swamped with money," exclaimed Mr. Kopp, a frequent foe of the mayor. "You can bet the mayor will try to spend as much as possible. She's a spender."

Mrs. Feinstein, citing support from the city attorney, controller and the majority of the supervisors, shot back that Mr. Kopp is

trying to "destroy everything we've put together to protect the city's future."

"Supervisor Kopp is carrying his obstructionism to the point of bringing suit against his own city," the mayor said. "He persists in being a one-man destruction derby."

As recently as 1979, when Mrs. Feinstein was waging a successful campaign against Mr. Kopp for mayor, San Francisco faced a projected deficit of more than \$100 million on a city budget of \$1 billion. Since then, the city's fiscal fortunes have steadily improved, in part because of changes in accounting methods, a growing property tax base and increased charges on city services.

In 1979, Proposition 4, an initiative also known as the Gann amendment, was passed a year after the voters enacted Proposition 13, the Jarvis-Gann property tax relief initiative. Proposition 4 placed limits on state and local budget increases and, among other things, required that tax money be returned when revenues exceeded appropriations.

The city maintains it need not return the \$58 million at issue, citing a provision in the amendment that allows local governments to establish "contingency" or "emergency" funds.

Mrs. Feinstein, in a recent "State of the City" address, said that as much as two-thirds of the current reserve would be needed to balance next year's budget.

Mr. Kopp accused the city of misapplying the amendment's provisions for contingency reserves.

## 'Preventive War' Worries Many in Honduras

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — A year after this country elected its first civilian government in a decade, the euphoria and optimism that accompanied President Roberto Suazo Cordova's inauguration appear to have been eroded by increasing doubts about the fruits of democracy.

Not only have hopes for social change and an early recovery of the depressed economy been disappointed, but the country's peace has been disturbed by increasing terrorism and repression.

To many Hondurans, the army seems more visible and powerful today under the civilian administration of President Suazo Cordova than it was under the succession of the nine military regimes that ruled the country through the 1970s.

A pastoral letter from the country's seven Roman Catholic bishops noted last month: "One can easily perceive a clear disenchantment in many sectors of the population that went to the polls

with so much hope. There is a general feeling of greater fear and of less freedom, particularly in border areas, some rural districts and, at times, in the large cities."

"People voted so that the military would leave, but now they find that Alvarez is running the show," a liberal politician said, referring to General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the head of the Honduran armed forces.

The United States, which has long played a prominent role in Honduras's domestic affairs, has inevitably been blamed for many of the country's troubles, above all Washington would "reward" Honduras for returning to democracy with vast economic aid.

But while the United States provided \$89 million in aid in the first year ending Sept. 30, including \$35 million in emergency funds under President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean basin initiative, the Honduran economy is expected to register negative growth this year. And social unrest is increasing as unemployment and hardship spread.

Some politicians, both inside and outside the government, also argue that Washington's decision to build up the Honduran Army and support exile groups operating out of southern Honduras against Nicaragua have thrust Honduras into the broader ideological strug-

gle convulsing most of Central America.

Government spokesmen point to a series of guerrilla actions as evidence that Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador's left are trying to spread revolution to Honduras.

But Honduran military sources also say that, following the advice of senior Argentine Army officers working as advisers here, General Alvarez has opted for a strategy of "preventive war" against domestic leftists.

The army has built roadblocks, made midnight raids on houses or neighborhoods, created a civil defense network and begun a propaganda campaign against the left. It has been accused of being responsible for numerous "disappearances" of government critics.

The country's bishops warned last month of the growing mood of violence. They said: "Terrorism, disappearances, the mysterious discovery of bodies, assaults, thefts, kidnappings, individual and collective insecurity, all appear to have grown over the past two years."

Complaints about repression have also been heard from labor and professional groups as well as from the Honduran Human Rights Commission. "Now we have a sort of religious war to save democracy in which clandestine jails, disappearances and torture are tolerated," the commission's president, Ramon Custodio, noted.

Many Hondurans hold General Alvarez directly responsible for the new mood of uncertainty. But they also argue that he has been strengthened by the support he enjoys from the United States ambassador, John D. Negroponte.

Yet friends of General Alvarez say that he is unsure Washington would keep its pledge to help Honduras in case of conflict with Nicaragua. He reportedly was further alarmed by recent press criticism in the United States of Mr. Negroponte's performance in Honduras.

**Honduran-Nicaraguan Talks**  
Honduras and Nicaragua opened high-level talks Friday aimed at averting war along their 300-mile (480-kilometer) border, where rightist Nicaraguan exiles are operating with the alleged assistance of the United States and Honduras, United Press International reported from Managua.

Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barmis of Honduras went to Managua for the talks with the junta coordinator, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, and the deputy foreign minister, Victor M. Tinoco.

Mr. Paz Barmis planned a "compressed program of interviews" on ways to dissipate the tensions, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said.

Nicaraguan officials have said they expect an invasion supported by Honduras and the United States as early as next month.

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### DEATH NOTICE

HART, MARION ALEXANDER  
widow of Frank Charles Hart,  
died in New York City, October 26, 1982.  
Survived by two children,  
Frank Charles Hart and Kerry Hart Stowell  
and seven grandchildren.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Two Brezhnevs

For 18 years, Leonid I. Brezhnev was apparent master of a hostile superpower strong enough to sow a nuclear whirlwind. None was sown, or even threatened. In that time a perilous balance was sustained, and he earned a measure of respect as a hard yet realistic adversary. He was the oligarch we knew, and with his death at 75, Soviet power passes to heirs we barely know.

The first, worrying legacy is doubt. On the evidence, there will be no surprises.

The color of Leonid Brezhnev's Communism was not red but gray. In style, Mr. Brezhnev was no Nikita Khrushchev. He spoke for a consensus orthodoxy, stuck to the middle of the Kremlin road and took care to promote like-minded lieutenants. His protracted illness encouraged a system of collective judgment likely to persist until another first among equals eventually emerges.

But, crucially, the Brezhnev consensus rose to the challenge of arms control. Continuing on the path opened by John F. Kennedy and by Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Union put its signature to SALT-1 and has bound itself voluntarily to arms limits imposed by the unratified SALT-2. And Soviet compliance with a series of East-West accords has been at least as faithful as that of its partners.

These are large matters. They explain the

grudging Western regard for this stolid Bolshevik. Still, for all his stiff cordiality, Mr. Brezhnev was unwilling or unable to open the windows of a closed, suffocating society. Under his leadership, the Soviet Union chose guns over butter; with all its missiles, it proved too poor to feed itself and so weak it could not tolerate a whiff of dissidence, even from the great scientist Andrei Sakharov.

The Brezhnev era was repressive at best and brutal at its worst. Acting on his own proclaimed doctrine, he loosed the armies in 1968 that turned the Prague spring to endless winter. Just as ruthless was his regime's invasion of Afghanistan, and its use of Polish proxies to suppress a workers' uprising against a supposedly proletarian state.

"Which was the real Brezhnev?" Henry A. Kissinger once asked. "The leader who spoke so threateningly of China or the old man who roared his devotion to peace? Probably both were genuine. Was the peace of which he spoke only the stillness of Soviet hegemony, or an acceptance of the imperatives of coexistence? The answer is almost surely both."

The contradictions are Leonid Brezhnev's epitaph. Here was a leader who hungered for the world's esteem but dared not permit his own subjects the freedom to earn it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Freeing a 'Dangerous Man'

Sadly, the announcement that Lech Walesa will soon be released testifies more to the effectiveness of martial law than to an easing of repressive control in Poland.

Why did the Warsaw junta choose Thursday to make the announcement? Perhaps it wanted to take advantage of Moscow's distraction over Leonid Brezhnev's death. Perhaps it was delivering on its part of a bargain with the Vatican in negotiations over the pope's newly rescheduled visit to his homeland. Perhaps it was, as Warsaw suggests, a response to a bid from Mr. Walesa to discuss a possible accord.

Whatever the immediate motive, Lech Walesa's release is long overdue on humanitarian grounds. He has been held for eleven months, the last seven in virtual solitary confinement, his sin being that he successfully organized workers' power in a society that claims to be a workers' state. Mr. Walesa's tactics were peaceful, even lawful.

Ultimately it is the effectiveness of repression that best explains General Jaruzelski's

willingness to free the most dangerous man in Poland. As long as Solidarity could unleash a new wave of strikes, Mr. Walesa was not going to be set free. The effective protests of Aug. 31 elicited new controls and the formal banning of the union.

But on Wednesday, "normalization" effectively squelched the Solidarity underground's latest attempt at organizing a national work stoppage, to mark the second anniversary of its official recognition as a legal labor organization. Solidarity's failure permitted a gesture of compassion.

Repression remains the only area in which General Jaruzelski's regime can claim success. Consumer goods remain in tight supply, factory and farm production have fallen disastrously and the mood remains sullen.

The junta keeps a semblance of order by means of water cannons, truncheons, internment camps and a tightening web of new totalitarian legislation. It frees Lech Walesa. It rules. But it cannot govern.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Brezhnev and After

Leonid Brezhnev was a vain man. He accepted more medals and awards than any other Soviet leader, including vaingloriously, the Afghan Star of Freedom.

Khrushchev is remembered with affection by many Russians for liberating thousands of surviving victims of the Stalin gulag. Brezhnev presided over the exile of Solzhenitsyn, the banishing of Sakharov and the imprisonment of dissidents in psychiatric hospitals. Brezhnev has done little to win the love of Soviet citizens.

Leonid Brezhnev could play either dove or hawk in his relations with the West, but he never faltered in his effort to expand Soviet influence. His successors will pursue the same aims, and Western politicians must show themselves equally determined in defending the principles of individual liberty and national sovereignty so often ignored by Soviet leaders, past and present.

—The Times (London).

Leonid Brezhnev's passing came at a time when the Soviet Union is beset with troubles at home and abroad.

On the home front, the Soviet Union must contend with a recession, low agricultural output and rigidity and corruption within the bureaucracy. Abroad, its military incursion into Afghanistan is deadlocked while tension in Poland has not abated.

What line of policy then will Mr. Brezhnev's successor adopt? Will he have the wisdom and courage to reduce military spending and Soviet commitments abroad in the interest of the domestic economy? Or will he become more stubborn than Mr. Brezhnev and rely on military might to a greater extent? This is of vital concern to the West, which has no reason to be optimistic.

The West should make it clear that it will not tolerate Soviet military intervention in any part of the world by the new regime.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

It is hard to believe that any successor will usher in radical departures from the policies, domestic or foreign, bequeathed by Mr. Brezhnev. Since the fall of Nikita Khrushchev in 1964, the Soviet system has increasingly been dominated by a collective leadership of old men, and old men do not tend to go in for radical innovation.

—The Financial Times (London).

Mr. Brezhnev's death has removed from the Soviet Union and the world a towering figure. It also marks the end of an era. He was

the builder of the Soviet Union as a military superpower.

—The Times of India (New Delhi).

Thanks to the doctrine that bears his name, the impulses for freedom in Czechoslovakia were throttled. He gave the command for the bloody battle of suppression in Afghanistan. He is responsible for the crushing of the Solidarity labor union.

—Die Welt (Hamburg).

During his era, with the exception of enormous restraint, there was no renewal as such and he evaded reforms and suppressed even the first signs of them. In retrospect, the Brezhnev era can be qualified as conservative or even reactionary. At its end the Soviet Union stands as a powerful but seemingly immobile colossus.

—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The death of Leonid Brezhnev was the only major political innovation he ever introduced into Soviet political history. In life, he stood for the status quo — as firmly as a man can stand when he is in fact walking slowly backward on a conveyor belt that is moving slowly forward beneath his feet.

But his death was something quite new. It did not resemble the deaths of Lenin or Stalin or the deposing of Khrushchev. The Soviet Union, and the watching world, will now encounter a novel experience.

—The Economist (London).

Brezhnev represented and personified the apparatus of an archaic state faced with a society in ever more pressing need of renewal. The Soviet Union is an archaic state with a futuristic army. One cannot imagine a worse combination — military force without moral leadership. The fact that this military power has tried to conserve the moderate and conciliatory image of Brezhnev while gaining time in the arms race is not a contradiction.

The death of Brezhnev will not necessarily produce a significant change in the short term, neither in foreign nor in domestic policy. While some see this as a sign of continuity and stability, it is, above all, a response to the obsolescence and lack of dynamism of the country's political structures.

—El Pais (Madrid).

He was a man of vision who passionately believed in peace and détente. Few will disagree with the proposition that he made a decisive contribution to the development of international cooperation.

—The National Herald (New Delhi).

WASHINGTON — Napoleon was once asked what the world would say when he died. The reaction, he answered, will be "Out, at last."

So it is in Washington with the demise of Leonid I. Brezhnev. The changing of the guard in Moscow puts American policy toward the Soviet Union up for reconsideration. That prospect comes as a distinct relief.

For the experience of the past two years teaches the extraordinary difficulty of maintaining an undeviating hard line. A policy of pressure works only if there are carrots as well as sticks. So the current period of transition in the Kremlin presents a time, if there ever was a time, for trying a policy that includes elements of conciliation.

Monolithic hostility has up to now marked the attitude of the Reagan administration toward the Soviet Union. The president himself talked of a plan "which will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history." He instituted a huge military buildup with a confident sense that the United States could spend the Russians into the ground. Economic sanctions were directed against the Soviet Union. The West Europeans and Japanese were also pressured to apply sanctions, the better to moderate Communist behavior in Poland.

Each one of these pressures has found its limits. Ronald Reagan's ideological offensive has seemed primitive to many people in the Communist world and outside. It goes hand in hand

By Joseph Kraft

with a policy of support for Taiwan that has alienated China, and pushed the regime there to begin negotiations for normalization of ties with the Soviet Union.

Military pressures have not forced the Russians to their knees. On the contrary, Leonid Brezhnev's last major speech — to the military commanders on Oct. 27 — seemed to signal an intensification of Soviet military efforts. At the same time, the Russians used the tough American talk as a background for gestures to woo European support for various Soviet arms control proposals.

Economic pressures rebounded in the same way. The American interest in selling grain to the Soviet Union worked against an embargo on food shipments that are truly crucial to the Communist world. The prejudice of the Reagan administration against government interference in free markets militated against calling the debts of East European countries.

With the United States refusing to make sacrifices, the Europeans and Japanese balked at joining the United States in limiting credits to the Soviet Union. Just before Mr. Brezhnev died, the Reagan administration threw in the towel on efforts to block a projected deal between the European allies and Moscow for construction of a Siberian natural-gas pipeline.

Poland, by a circumstance hard to explain

but common in history, provides the best measure of what has happened. Instead of reeling under U.S. pressure, the military regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski benefited from a rollover of debt. It was able to keep tightening the screws on the Solidarity trade union. The day Mr. Brezhnev died also witnessed the failure of a general strike called by Solidarity to protest the outlawing of the union. The fizzling of the strike so reduced the power of Solidarity that General Jaruzelski now feels free to release its chief leader, Lech Walesa.

As long as Mr. Brezhnev lived, there was no chance Washington would moderate its stance. Before easing the pressure, it made sense to see what happened in the succession. Despite the election Friday of Yuri Andropov as the Communist Party's general secretary, the transition period is not completely over.

If only because the policy of undifferentiated pressure yielded such poor results, the United States has a plain interest in seeing what a more conciliatory stance can achieve. So it is in order for the United States to make an opening to the Soviet Union, a show of willingness to negotiate differences, particularly in the matter of arms control. Such a move might just achieve the positive outcome of weaning the Soviet leaders away from a tougher stance. At least it would provide a background against which American pressures, by contrasting with a measure of hope, would take on serious meaning.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



## How Much of the Uproar Reflects Public Opinion?

By Philip Ceylan

WASHINGTON — The way the opinion-makers of the Western alliance have been shouting you could reasonably conclude that public opinion in Europe and the United States was bitterly, even irreconcilably, split on how to deal with the Soviet Union, in general, and on the microcosmic question of the natural-gas pipeline from Siberia to Europe, in particular.

The latest and loudest alliance "crisis" began with a bang when President Ronald Reagan decided last June that the Europeans were not serious about cracking down on the Soviet Union. He would strike a blow for Polish freedom by striking a blow against participation in the pipeline project by European-based subsidiaries and licensees of U.S. companies. The Europeans cracked back with fierce talk about their sacred sovereignty and the sanctity of signed contracts; they would meet the United States in court.

And now, after tortuous negotiations, come the whippers. The deal must be presented just right. There must be no perception of a link between the lifting of the pipeline sanctions and future alliance policy on trading with the Russians. Faces must be saved. Public sensitivities must be served.

Whose sensitivities? How much of this uproar reflected widespread public opinion, deeply felt? How much of it derived from political miscalculation, noncommunication, and point-scoring for marginal domestic political effect? You can find some interesting clues in a recent, exhaustive poll conducted in the United States and seven European countries by Louis Harris, under the auspices of the International Herald Tribune and a Paris-based think tank, the Atlantic Institute. Widely circulated in Europe, its findings have been too little noted in the United States.

What they strongly suggest is that leaders on both sides of the Atlantic are at each other's throats on security and military issues that are by no means the principal concern of their constituents. A few highlights will give you the general drift.

Item: On the question of "your greatest concerns for yourself and your country today," unemployment was on the top of every list. The

"threat of war" was only one of the next big worries. There seemed to be very nearly the same level of concern over inflation, "social injustice," crime and excessive government spending. "Inadequate defense" was at the bottom of everybody's list. By a 3-to-1 ratio, Italians worry more about crime than nuclear war.

Item: "Strengthened economic unity in Western Europe" was rated more important to the West's security than anything else by almost all of the Europeans. But more effective cooperation between Europe and the United States (including "greater defense collaboration") was rated more important than "continued dialogue and contacts with the Soviet Union."

Item: The Americans sampled were critical of European policy ("insufficient...insufficient") — but less so than they were of American policy. Only about one-quarter of the Europeans faulted the United States for not carrying its fair share of the collective defense burden.

Item: A stable majority in the United States and the seven European nations (France, West Germany, Britain, Norway, Spain, the Netherlands and Italy) felt that, as between the Soviet military buildup and the U.S. military buildup, the Russians were the greatest contributor to "current international tension." On this score, the "extension of Soviet influence" and "U.S. aggressive policies toward the U.S.S.R." were rated about equal as threats to a more tranquil East-West relationship.

Says a summary analysis of the polling: "The threat of war is still a serious concern, but socioeconomic factors... clearly are more preoccupying than problems of defense."

What this means, according to an Atlantic Institute briefing paper, is that the tensions at the top "among the elites" have not been "translated, for the most part, into mass public opinion." This, in turn, leads the institute to conclude: "Governments are not required for domestic reasons to blame their allies for current difficulties... It is time that governments ask themselves if their disagreements with one another might not be more easily resolvable were the atmosphere less charged with emotion and self-righteousness."

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Turkish-Polish Parallel

Regarding "Supporting Repression in Turkey" (11/7, Oct. 16-17): Drawing a parallel between the Turkish and Polish military regimes is a rather typical face-value interpretation of an outsider. While the Turkish military intervention prevented Turkish democracy from turning eventually into a communist regime (or into fascism, or theocratic rule, for that matter),

the Polish military authorities stepped in to prevent Polish communism from developing into democracy. And while Turkey is gradually returning to full democratic rule, hope for democracy in Poland seems to have faded once again.

Those who "laughed when the Turkish prime minister appeared on the screen in the program 'Let Poland Be Poland'" may be pardoned for not knowing the realities from so far away, but they still risk being laughed at themselves.

O. KURKCUOGLU, Ankara.

### The Formula Debate

Regarding "The UN and Freedom" (11/7, Oct. 23-24): In the editorial reprinted from the Wall Street Journal, the World Health Organization was reported to have "moved from smallpox eradication to attacking multinational infant-formula and pharmaceutical corporations." The credit for smallpox eradication is appreciated, but I should like to point out that WHO, itself, has never attacked any corporation.

Please note that it was at the suggestion of a number of infant-formula companies that WHO and UNICEF developed an international code of marketing, to which some members of the industry later objected. Subsequently, the code, as a recommendation to WHO member states, was adopted in 1981, with the aim of fostering safe and adequate nutrition for infants through the promotion of breast-feeding and by ensuring proper use of breast-milk substitutes. In fact, many of the manufacturers have recently reiterated their support for the principles and aims of this code.

Regarding pharmaceuticals, you may be interested to know that WHO is currently working with the industry on a program to provide essential drugs to needy countries. Many companies have agreed, in principle, to cooperate with developing countries in this area.

WHO believes health is a lever for development and peace. The organization is ready to work with, and indeed welcomes the support of, corporations.

GINO LEVI, World Health Organization, Geneva.

## U.S. Faces a Critical Choice on Spain

By Lucy Komisar

MADRID — The election of a new socialist government in Spain presents the United States with a critical choice.

Washington could further erase the scars of its support of the Franco dictatorship and build good relations with the new democracy by respecting Spain's need to act independently in its own interests after years of what many Spaniards think was subservience to the United States. Or it could add one more country to the catalogue of angry Europeans who think America acts for itself without considering its allies' needs.

There are already worrisome signs that Washington may not be sensitive enough to the Spaniards' need for independence. American officials told the outgoing government that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to meet the socialist demands for renegotiation of the 1953 accord on the four U.S. military bases in Spain. The agreement was revised in June by the outgoing government. The socialists, however, oppose membership, and although they will not move immediately to withdraw from the political alliance, they are expected to freeze discussions of integration into the military command.

Felipe González, the incoming,

prime minister, said in an interview that the new parliament will approve only "a bilateral agreement that attends to the defense interests of Spain" and not one that considers Spain as "a subsidiary of NATO."

Washington should not misread the Spanish attitude toward NATO. Every national poll in Spain shows that a strong majority opposes membership in the alliance — but this does not mean a lack of commitment to the West. What it means is that Spaniards are committed first of all to Spain.

Mr. González explained: "For us, there is a defense axis from Gibraltar to the Balearic Islands, an axis that crosses the southern flank of the peninsula. To submit our armed forces to the control of others to defend our defense flank is intolerable from the national point of view." Nor does the NATO agreement guarantee the security of Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish enclaves on the northwestern coast of Africa.

Mr. González argued that Spain's defense needs, unlike West Germany's, do not coincide with the NATO defense system. And, he said, Spain cannot afford to pay for two defenses. "If there were a threat to the Western world, we would defend it. But I don't want my country ceding independence and sovereignty before its own defense needs."

As long as he can meet Spain's own defense needs, Mr. González is in no hurry to call for the referendum on taking Spain out of NATO that his Socialist Workers' Party promised. "It's not a priority," he said. The So-

cialists are too busy dealing with unemployment and terrorism to organize another national campaign. For now, like France, they will remain in NATO, but outside the military structure of the alliance.

The new bases agreement presents a more immediate problem, since the existing accord expires in May. Socialists are demanding that the parts of the agreement touching on NATO membership be changed, but, according to diplomatic sources, the United States is loath to take steps that admit the possibility of Spain's future departure from the alliance.

Relations have not been helped by clumsy American diplomacy. Many Spaniards are suspicious of Ambassador Terence Todman's good relations with a number of rightists. Those suspicions increased after the attempted coup of February 1981, which Alexander M. Haig Jr., then secretary of state, dismissed as "an internal affair." Socialists' relations with Mr. Todman have been abysmal since then.

Mr. González does not want an estrangement from the United States. He said: "We belong to the same world and share the same values. This country wants to live in friendship with the U.S., but not in dependence." Washington can move in that direction by providing diplomatic representation that the new government can use by reopening negotiations of the bases agreement in good faith and by accepting the fact that Spain can be a loyal partner no matter what it finally decides about NATO membership.

The author is an American journalist who writes frequently about European politics.

## The Problems That Seethe Under Brazil's Exterior

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — If Brazil can come through its general election Monday without the opposition feeling it has been cheated too seriously, the military government believes the country can get back to the pursuit of the bright future most Brazilians have been led to expect.

But if the government does not act quickly to set straight some serious social and economic inequities, those expectations can only be crushed.

Brazil, despite its present financial difficulties, has an enviable strong economic base. It enjoyed an average growth rate of 5.7 percent a year from 1965 to 1980, and is now the world's 10th-largest economy, on a par with Canada.

It is the world's third-largest agricultural exporter and the 10th-largest producer of automotive vehicles. Its aircraft industry is sophisticated enough to have won a contract to produce a combat jet for Italy.

China is now taking delivery of 1,000 Brazilian-made computers. Enthusiasts dub Brazil "the first Southern superpower."

Politically, the country is relatively stable. One might have expected the economic squeeze of the last few years to have intensified political dissent, but there are few signs of Marxist influence. The riots in the northeastern port city of Salvador in August 1981, sparked by rises in transit fares, have not been repeated. The most sustained opposition comes from the Roman Catholic

Church which, however sharp its proddings on human rights, land reform and workers' rights, is committed to nonviolence and evolution, not revolution.

Stability, says the government, demands continuity. Hence it has engineered the electoral system in such a way as to make its own defeat difficult.

The government may be right in believing that it can stay on top for the foreseeable future. If it can get through these elections — the first since the year after the 1964 military coup — and then move to repair the economy, it will be set to win the presidential election in 1984. Yet it should not be overly confident.

Beneath the exterior calm there is a seething mass of problems — growing unemployment in the cities and growing rural unrest in the poverty-stricken Northeast.

It is here that the government has made its worst mistakes.

The military regime has built Brazil's economic power on a model borrowed from Western industrial nations. Development projects often use the most up-to-date technologies as soon as they can be brought in. Exchange-rate policy, fiscal incentives and subsidized credit have reduced the cost of capital while, surprisingly, use of the plentiful labor supply has been taxed. The country's capital-intensive and high-technology industries

— petrochemicals, aircraft and nuclear power — have demanded so much skilled labor that middle-class families have been bid beyond levels paid in rich countries.

But the low wages of the poor explain why life expectancy and infant mortality in Brazil are the same as in much poorer countries. In the urban areas of the Northeast, life expectancy is about the same as in Ethiopia, a country with a per-capita gross national product that is one eighth of Brazil's.

Now that economic growth has slowed, Brazil's major weapon for alleviating poverty — the creation of new jobs — has been blunted. According to an article in the journal Finance and Development by Peter Knight and Ricardo Moran, two World Bank specialists, the Brazilian economy would have to grow by at least five percent a year and perhaps by as much as seven percent a year to avoid an aggravation of social tension. This is going to be difficult in the unfavorable international environment.

What is needed, the authors argue, is a development strategy that increases the amount of employment generated by new investment, keeps imports down, and raises the productivity and well-being of the poor by improving their health and education.

The way out, they say, is to change the bias of the economy away from capital-intensiveness,

toward greater use of labor, and to direct its services toward the poorer classes. This, they say, can be done without reducing the living standards of those who are better off.

The first reform would be to remove taxes on labor. The second would be to restructure indirect taxes so they fall no luxury goods and not on necessities. This would also help reduce imports and energy use. Third, there should be a capital gains tax and an increase in the inheritance tax. These should increase the tax revenue of the Treasury by four percent of GNP, providing twice the amount needed for a program to meet the basic needs of the poor by the year 2000.

Such a program would involve increased investment in elementary health services, water supply, sewerage and education. This would be tied into major land reforms that would supply credits for small farmers, thereby increasing both employment and food production. This would not only sharply raise labor productivity, it would also work to lower the birth rate, since fertility is known to fall as the educational status of mothers is raised.

Brazil is a rich nation that tolerates income disparities that some much poorer countries do not have. But in the end, the poverty and the income disparities, unless addressed vigorously, can only undermine the privileged life the country's middle class now enjoys.

International Herald Tribune.

## NOV. 13: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: More Women at Work

LONDON — The Morning Post, dealing with the question of an official inquiry into female employment in the United States, says: "Not only is the number of women reported as breadwinners as engaged in gainful occupations enormous in itself, being not far short of five million at the last census, but it represents an increasing proportion of all the women in the country. In 1881 one woman out of every six, taking 16 years as the lowest limit of age, was a breadwinner. In 1901, the proportion was one in five." Meanwhile, in New York, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the president, was received with great acclaim when she became a member of the New York State Assembly of Matrons.

### 1932: Tension in Geneva

GENEVA — In the tense atmosphere of a quasi-state of siege, the funerals of the 11 victims of the rioting on Nov. 9 were held here. With Colonel Lederer, who gave the orders to fire that evening in command, troops were patrolling the city. Machine guns have been set up on the post office and no other commanding buildings. More than 4,000 workers stood bareheaded in the cold as Henri Furst, militant Communist and the first man killed, was carried in his grave. Toward the end of the Furst services, a group of soldiers near the Palais des Expositions buried stones through the windows of the edifice and fraternized with the crowds on the boulevard, singing the "Internationale."

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## ARTS / LEISURE

### Drouot Starts Sunday Sales

By Soren Melikian  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The first auctions ever held at Drouot on a Sunday were conducted simultaneously in different rooms by eight Paris auctioneers.

Even blasé professionals could not conceal their surprise last Sunday at the crowd that filled several rooms and spilled over onto the first-floor landing. Had they intended to demonstrate that the auction game has changed from a highly specialized activity to a popular pastime, Paris auctioneers could not have produced more convincing evidence. It was obvious that many in the public were unfamiliar with the place as well as the rules of the game. Their willingness to join in, lack of experience notwithstanding, was astonishing. But this made itself felt differently according to the fields concerned.

To rarified areas such as Middle Eastern archaeology, notorious for its pitfalls, the effect was barely perceptible. Some of the cheaper items in the auction conducted by Claude Boissard sold perhaps a little more easily, the rarer pieces, which would be sought by collectors, did not and were offered at a discount according to the fields concerned.

The biggest prize was much cheaper than it might have been in a weekday specialist sale. True, there may also have been a special reason. The square pottery plaque with protruding knob at the center was described and illustrated as a foundation plaque of the 13th century B.C. from Chogha Zanbil ziggurat, in southwestern Iran. The presence of such an item in any auction is strange. Chogha Zanbil is a site of scientific excavation work conducted by the French Archaeological Delegation in Iran for the last two decades. No piece from an archaeological site can be treated as a commercial item since it is, by definition, state property. If genuine, the royal inscription stamped in cuneiform characters under the glazed mentioned by the expert makes it even less likely to have been exported under acceptable circumstances. Such a consideration would weigh heavily with the most likely buyers, i.e. museums. While they will normally fight among themselves to get a document of such archaeological importance, they might be reluctant to face the possibility of fu-

ture legal action from international bodies such as UNESCO or the country concerned. At just under 30,000 francs, the plaque, the like of which has not been recorded at auction before, would otherwise be the cheapest buy of the season.

In contrast to this highly special field, 20th-century paintings, which appeal to vast numbers, got an impressive boost from the Sunday attendance. Two rooms made into one long hall had been reserved by the auctioneer Francis Briest. This was barely enough to accommodate the crowd.

Briest had cleverly worked out the balance of his auction. It included a few minor items with famous signatures such as late etchings by Picasso, a small drawing by Modigliani or a minute landscape in oils by Albert Marquet. There were also some good pieces by little-known artists, for example, Adolphe-Marie Beaufre's Fauvist landscape of the beach at Le Pouldu. Finally, a large assortment of medium- to low-range pieces by contemporary and modern masters carried estimates mostly under 15,000 francs.

The result largely exceeded expectations in this field, which has been affected more than others by the current recession. Out of total sales nearing 1.7 million francs (\$233,000), only 13.4 percent failed to sell — half of that on account of one small painting by Georges Rouault in gouache and oils on tracing paper, which makes it very hard to sell under any circumstances.

Most striking perhaps was the ease with which some works that would be dismissed as unsalable by most professionals found buyers. Very few dealers are acquainted with the name of Pierre-Louis Plouquet, who spent most of his life in Belgium, where he died in 1967. He was a writer as much as a painter, and his work is not like much. He gave up painting in the '30s. As his composition in India ink wash dated 1919 shows, he absorbed the influence of French Cubism and Italian Futurism, and anticipated Op Art by nearly half a century. At 5,800 francs, his tiny drawing was almost as expensive as might be that of an established master. This would have been impossible without the attendance of newcomers.

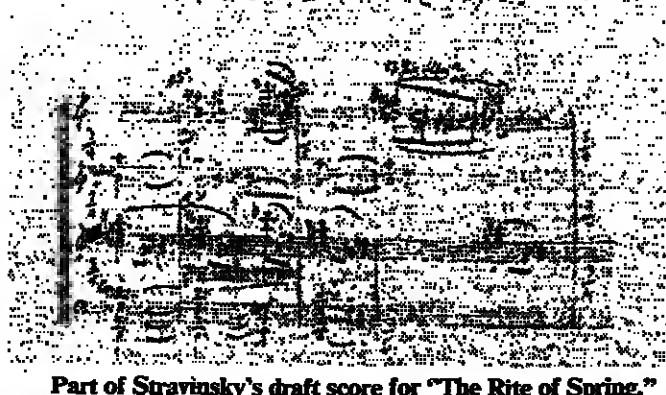
Another instance of their influence over prices was an Abstractist watercolor done by Hans Hartung in 1970, which gracefully rose to 20,000 francs. Abstractism in general is not doing too well these days, nor is Hartung in particular. However, the paintings that would probably sell with the greatest difficulty at an auction attended largely by professionals and old-timers were large oils by little-known artists such as the Paris-school painter Constantin Bytantsios, who does shadowy figures on an abstract ground in rather dark colors. On Sunday, one of his oils was knocked down at 12,570 francs and another at 10,370 francs, thanks to two young well-to-do Parisians trying to outbid each other.

Even unwanted paintings managed to find a home that day. A neo-realist painting titled "Homage to Allen Jones," by Mimmo Rotella, soared to 18,200 francs — after having failed to sell several times within the last two years, another auctioneer assured me. The buyer, a well-dressed young woman, admitted she had never heard Rotella's name before.

All this helped to create a climate in which professionals who had come to boost bidding on their favorite artists or, simply in order to buy, did so with greater enthusiasm than they might have displayed in different circumstances. An abstract composition by Matta (Roberto Echaurren) dated 1954, was bought for 83,000 francs by one of the leading Paris galleries, and another one for 75,300 francs.

Here and there, a few interesting acquisitions could be made. A delightful 1917 Cubist still life, unusual for its delicate palette, was signed Marevna, whose real name is Maria Vorobiev and whose work is out of step with the time. This went for 44,570 francs while Beaufre's view of Le Pouldu could be had for 45,570 francs. According to professionals, the day's bargain, commercially speaking, was a Surrealist landscape done in 1953 by Felix Labisse at 30,270 francs, far below what might be charged in a gallery.

The overall impression among Drouot professionals is that an entirely new public is now being reached, which could make a tremendous difference to the market. And Sunday sales are the way to get it.



Part of Stravinsky's draft score for "The Rite of Spring."

### Stravinsky Score Sold For Record \$548,000

By Soren Melikian  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A world record price for any autograph manuscript of a musical score was paid Thursday at Sotheby's for a draft of Igor Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring." The figure, £330,000 (\$548,000), matches Sotheby's higher estimate and compares with the previous record of \$350,000 established last May in New York for the original score of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande."

The world premiere of "The Rite of Spring" on May 29, 1913, by Diaghilev's Ballet Russes at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris — with choreography by Vaslav Nijinsky and conducted by Pierre Monteux — resulted in one of the celebrated uprisings of music and dance history. Asked about the reasons that might account for the record price, the Russian-born British conductor Gennady Zalkowitch, who was assistant to Stravinsky during the composer's stay in Brazil in 1967, said that "it reveals a purification process in the instrumentation."

Stravinsky who composed at the piano, would play around until he got an idea right, Zalkowitch said. The composer never stopped completing and correcting his creation by annotating scores — he was still doing it in the '60s. Zalkowitch compared Stravinsky's creative process with Beethoven's — there are 25 known variations of the coda to the final movement of the Fifth Symphony — and said the manuscript is comparable in importance to Beethoven's sketches. "There is a lot of work to be done before we write down what is given to us. What a composer finally publishes is totally different from what he struggles to clarify at first. Being able to document the creative process is highly important."

■ Smith Sculpture Auctioned for \$572,000

A David Smith stainless-steel sculpture brought \$572,000 at auction in New York, establishing a record price for the artist and exceeding by 2½ times the previous auction record for a Smith work. The Washington Post reported. Record prices also were set for contemporary artists Robert Rauschenberg, Richard Lindner and Richard Diebenkorn. Smith's "2 Doors" (1964), was the top lot of a sale of the collection of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Gosman held at Christie's. A total of \$3,603,960, including the 10 percent buyer's premium, was paid for 47 works of art from the last 50 years. Rauschenberg's "Studio Painting" (1960-1961) was sold for \$385,000 to a private New York collector. Rauschenberg was awarded \$3,200 for the painting at the 1964 Venice Biennale where the picture was first exhibited. Lindner's "The Walk" (1961) was sold for \$220,000 to the Donald Morris Gallery in Detroit for a private collector. Diebenkorn's "Seated Nude-Black Background" (1961) was sold for \$198,000 to Mr. and Mrs. Jay Schidler, private collectors from Honolulu.

### Irish Art: A Dazzling Show

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dazzling show devoted to 4,000 years of Irish art and artifacts at the Grand Palais to Jan. 17) has the 15th century as its most recent limit, a date that clearly marks the beginning of Ireland's tragic destiny. British sovereignty over the island began earlier, but the policies which evoked Swift's fierce but unavailing derision began in the 16th century.

The Ireland represented in this exhibition is consequently a country which is still fully itself, with a political structure rooted in the country's prehistory, characterized by a tribal social organization with specific notions of property and individuality.

This is relevant to the splendid pieces shown here, from the bronze engravings (represented on the walls of the exhibition halls by painted patterns) up to the 12th century, with its elaborately decorated pieces of goldsmithing. A constant trait is the proliferating circular shape of decoration which invades and enhances every available space.

A specialist will naturally be more conscious of the discontinuities that can be detected over the millennia — suffice to note the success of Christianity in the fifth century or the Viking penetration during the 10th century. But the Viking contribution does not seem at all foreign to the forms originating from Ireland itself, and Irish Christianity assumed forms already native to the island.

Whether one considers a piece of jewelry from the seventh century B.C. or a page from the Book of Kells dating from the ninth century, one is immediately struck by that fascinating and yet somewhat alien ornamentation whose seduction is obvious even when its significance is not directly perceptible. The Book of Kells, which is on view at the Grand Palais, is a copy of the Gospels in Latin inscribed on 340 folios of parchment and represents the sum of the accomplishments of the island's arts. To quote its curator, William O'Sullivan: "The patterns which characterize its illuminations attain an exceptional degree of complexity and perfection. Although similar designs of woven ribbons appear in other areas of Western European art, nowhere do they attain such intricacy and inventiveness."

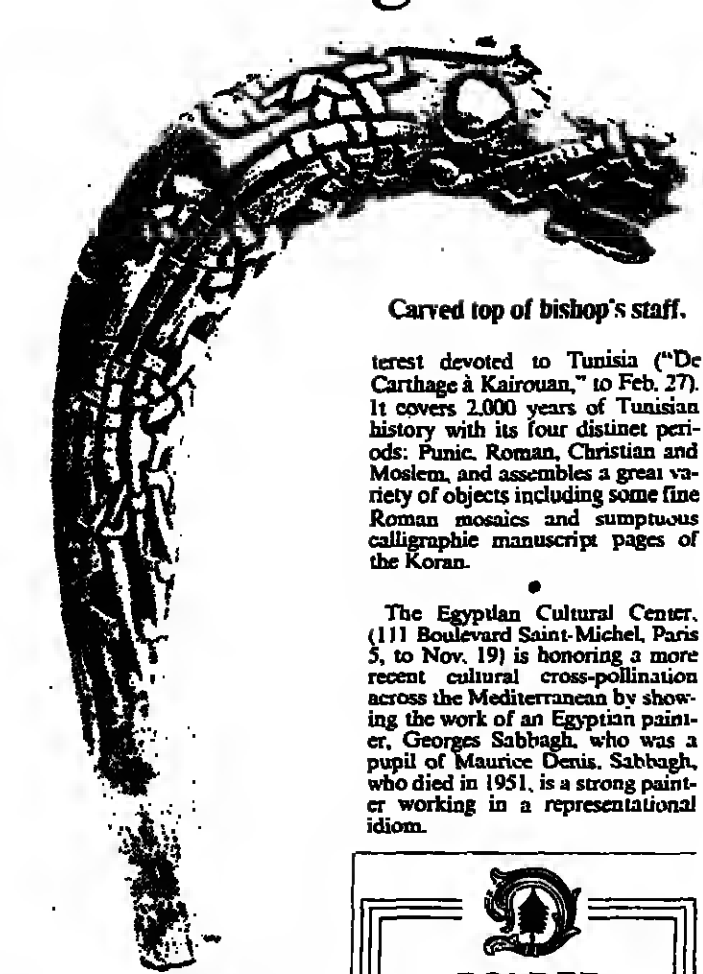
If we are to understand the significance of these patterns we must, I suspect, return to the tribal ood which is central to the society which produced them, for their tightly woven lines appear like the materialization of the close-knit tribal texture that filled each person's world. Peasant cultures, for instance in Central Europe, present similar traits: the interwoven lines and the horror vacui that marks folk art almost everywhere.

Ireland during the period represented appears to have been a country in a constant state of social tension, indeed of quasi-anarchy, even in the high days of the brilliant monastic culture (also a collective form, incidentally) which, in the sixth and seventh centuries, made Ireland one of the major centers of Western civilization. This turmoil contributed its thrust to the established ornamental tradition and incited the monks to give even more elaborate intensity to something that could, in their intuitive view, represent the essential core of the Christian body politic.

Aside from that, there is a quite different aspect to this sort of work, and that is the spirit of play and paradox that also finds its expression in such elaborate forms heightened by human and animal references.

The exhibition makes plenty of room for prehistoric jewelry and weapons that splendidly display the craft of the goldsmiths in those distant days. But very modest objects have their perfection too. Anyone with a feeling for modern design can only be fascinated by a small stone axe (between 1600 and 1300 B.C.) that blends quasi-industrial simplicity and formal eloquence. The harp that appears in the arms of Ireland is also represented — in the present case it is a 15th-century instrument which was, at one time, believed to have belonged to the 11th-century monarch Brian Boru.

Reliquaries, croziers, bells, fibulas, graven bones, horns, torques, lance heads, shields and even unidentified objects all serve to illustrate the peculiar Irish genius, which, unlike the spirit of other barbarian lands of western Europe, was not severed from itself by the culture of Rome and which, when Christianity was brought to the island by one of its own sons in the fifth century, shaped that faith



Carved top of bishop's staff.

terest devoted to Tunisia ("De Carthage à Kairouan," to Feb. 27). It covers 2,000 years of Tunisian history with its four distinct periods: Punic, Roman, Christian and Moslem, and assembles a great variety of objects including some fine Roman mosaics and sumptuous calligraphic manuscript pages of the Koran.

The Egyptian Cultural Center, (111 Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris 5, to Nov. 19) is honoring a more recent cultural cross-pollination across the Mediterranean by showing the work of an Egyptian painter, Georges Sabbagh, who was a pupil of Maurice Denis. Sabbagh, who died in 1951, is a strong painter working in a representational idiom.

The Petit Palais has a handsome show of considerable historical in-

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### James Bond in India: The Elephant Ploy

By Richard S. Ehrlich  
United Press International

UDAIPUR, India — A turbaned tribesman gawked into the camera in drought-stricken Rajasthan and just stood there. "He's supposed to run away along with the other tribesmen," shouted an irate filmmaker. "Tell him not to just stand there. Tell him in this scene he's supposed to run."

James Bond has come to India. Bustled British movie-makers suffer heat stroke and upset stomachs, naked elephants won't

obey script commands. Chilled lobster lunches have to be flown in from England.

"One of the problems of filming in India is that the population is so immense, every time we set up a camera in town there are thousands of people," said director John Glen during filming of a new James Bond thriller, "Octopussy."

"The noise and pandemonium of India make it difficult. And then the police come waving their truncheons to control the crowd," Glen said.

Despite the difficulties, Glen, actor Roger Moore and the "octopussy" — as the actresses are called in the film — have kept their film on schedule.

"Overall, things are a lot smoother than I expected," Glen said. "India has excellent technicians. People here speak English, which is an asset. But the communications with the outside world are very poor."

Moore, who portrays the fearless secret agent, joked with autograph seekers, saying, "This may be the last time I sign a fan under an elephant now." Which he did.

"Octopussy" is only one of a handful of foreign movies recently filmed in India.

Julie Christie earlier this year starred in "Heat and Dust," filmed in Hyderabad. Producer-director Richard Attenborough's film "Gandhi" was made in India last winter. Production of a film based on E.M. Forster's "A Passage to India" is expected to begin later this year.

White marble palaces rising out of Udaipur's Lake Pichola provide fantastic settings for Bond to battle his foes. Outside the city, hunters stop elephants chase Bond through a tiger-infested jungle although the tigers are mechanical and the killer spiders are made of rubber.

India is fertile ground for exotic film settings. Many ancient palaces and temples are still standing and street scenes dating back to the year zero can be found in nearly every town.

Unfortunately, the nation has less to offer its domestic film industry, which has fallen on hard times in these days of recession. "This year the Indian film industry is in such a bad condition that it appears nothing short of a miracle can save it," said Surendra Bohra, president of the Indian Motion Picture Producers Association.

Box office returns on Indian films are declining, fewer star-studded casts are being assembled and producers are finding it tough to raise rupees for their projects.

### London: Treasures of Nigeria

By Max Wykes-Joyce  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The earliest sculptures south of the Sahara so far discovered in Africa are the terracotta of Nok, a mining village in the center of Nigeria. Dating from 500 B.C. to A.D. 200, the Nok culture was rediscovered almost by accident in 1943. A clerk at the tin mine there found what has come to be known as the Jemaa Head, a stylized head in terracotta in which eyes, nose and lips are strongly and simply delineated on a smooth spherical surface.

The finder took it home, and for some time used it as a scarecrow in his millet patch, where it was seen by Bernard Fagg, a young British administrator with archaeological interests, who recognized it as pertaining to a then unknown culture. Since that time more than 150 terracotta heads have been found, 14 of the finest of which form the opening section of the magnificent "Treasures of Ancient Nigeria," loaned by the National Collections of Nigeria, and sponsored by Mobil.

Besides human heads, the Nok terracottas portray a kneeling man, a seated man, a woman and child, snakes, monkeys, and one superb, highly stylized elephant head. All are based by the modelers on one of the three shapes particularized by Cézanne in his famous letter to Emile Bernard: "Treat Nature in terms of cylinder, the sphere and the cone."

The second group of exhibits, sophisticated leaded bronze vessels from the town of Igbo-Ukwu, were rediscovered by a chance similar to that of the Nok discovery. In 1938 Isaiah Anozie was digging a water channel, the better to conserve the rains of spring for the droughts of summer, when he came upon a cache of ritual bronze vessels. Neither he nor his neighbors appreciated their significance, but all considered the finds "good medicine" and put them to various beneficial uses — Anozie for example using his fine bowl, decorated with bands of gnatcatcher and bosses in relief, to water his goats.

A few months later, an assistant district officer, on a routine visit to Igbo-Ukwu, bought about 40 of the bronzes, published a paper about them, then gave them to the federal Department of Antiquities (which after independence from Britain became part of the National Collections of Nigeria). Later some were sent to the British Museum for closer examination. It was suggested that a search of the area should be made for further bronzes. It was not, however, until 1958 that Bernard Fagg, now di-



Head of one of a pair of bronze leopards from Benin.

rector of the Department of Antiquities, arranged for the first systematic archaeological dig at Igbo-Ukwu.

Found by radio-carbon dating to have been cast in the ninth and 10th centuries, these ritual vessels are unique in the complexity and variety of their decoration — insects, frogs, snakes and small animals in high relief; and, in one case, the handle of a fly-whisk, a miniature horse and rider. This last was found in a burial chamber that contained, in addition to the skeleton of a priest-king, five sacrificial victims.

The third group of sculptures in the exhibition, are from Ile-Ife, the capital city of the Yoruba people, is said in Yoruba tradition to have been founded by Oduduwa, one of 16 deities sent by the all-powerful god Olodumare to create and people the earth. He has been the Yoruba capital for centuries. The bronzes, coppers and terracottas discovered there date from the classical Ife period, from the 11th to the 15th centuries. They represent priests, kings, queens and deities; they are in every respect comparable in the West to the masterworks of the Renaissance, and in the East to the Sung and Ming bronzes of China, and the Asuka period sculptures of Japan.

Perhaps the most interesting life work in the show is the mask in cast copper (a process extremely difficult to do successfully) said to represent Ogi (King) Obafunso,

who is reputed to have introduced the art of working metals to Ife. The pierced holes at the hairline, beneath the ears and around the lips are believed to have been made to accommodate real hair.

Some 80 miles from Ife is the town of Owu, traditionally founded by the youngest son of Oduduwa of Ife. Certainly the city was and is peopled by the Yoruba, which would argue a common origin; and the art of the two places has definite affinities. The Owu sculptures, dating from around the 15th century, are again terracottas, of a more fragmentary nature than the others and with a strong emphasis on the theme of sacrifice — a woman holding a cockerel, a hand proffering a small animal, two bejeweled forearms, the hands holding a ram's head.

As Owu influence waned, Benin influence grew, and with it the Benin bronzes with which the West is more familiar than with most other arts of Africa. The pride of the Benin exhibits is without doubt the pair of mid-16th-century bronze leopards made for a royal ancestral altar. (The leopard was the Benin symbol of majesty). The Oba of Benin kept live leopards at court. It is clear that though highly stylized, this bronze pair depended on close and accurate observation from life.

"Treasures of Ancient Nigeria," Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. to Jan. 23, 1983.

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| Dow Jones Averages |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| 30-Stock           | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 |
| Industrial         | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 |
| Transportation     | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 |
| Utilities          | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 |
| Commodities        | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 |
| Foreign            | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 |
| Real Estate        | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 |
| Energy             | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 |
| Health Care        | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 |
| Technology         | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 | 1,170.14 |

|                                |  |  |  |  |                  |  |  |  |  |
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| Market Summary, Nov. 12        |  |  |  |  |                  |  |  |  |  |
| Market Diaries                 |  |  |  |  | NYSE Index       |  |  |  |  |
| NYSE                           |  |  |  |  | NYSE Most Active |  |  |  |  |
| AMEX                           |  |  |  |  | NYSE Most Active |  |  |  |  |
| AMEX Stock Index               |  |  |  |  | NYSE Most Active |  |  |  |  |
| AMEX Most Active               |  |  |  |  | NYSE Most Active |  |  |  |  |
| Dow Jones Bond Averages        |  |  |  |  | NYSE Most Active |  |  |  |  |
| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.        |  |  |  |  | NYSE Most Active |  |  |  |  |
| Included in the sales figures. |  |  |  |  | NYSE Most Active |  |  |  |  |

### Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

|                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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(Continued on Page 12)

### COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

|                  |               |               |               |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Britain          |               | Kobe Steel    |               |
| Chloride Group   | Revenue 1,100 | Revenue 1,100 | Revenue 1,100 |
| Ultramar         | Revenue 1,100 | Revenue 1,100 | Revenue 1,100 |
| Japan            |               | Nippon Steel  |               |
| Asahi Chemical   | Revenue 1,100 | Revenue 1,100 | Revenue 1,100 |
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### To Our Readers

A work stoppage by composing room employees disrupted distribution of the November 6 and 7 editions of the International Herald Tribune, which contained this supplement on Arts and Antiques. The section is being published again for readers who did not receive it.

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

NOVEMBER, 1982

## ARTS AND ANTIQUES

# Crisis in World Art Market: Upward Price Spiral Broken

By Souren Melikian

PARIS — For years professionals wondered what would happen when prices stopped zooming up on the art market. The upward spiral is now broken. The seemingly endless ascension came to a halt last season.

Yet they still are not quite sure what will or even what is actually happening. No economic crisis is as complex as the art market crisis, which is just beginning to reveal its full extent and is likely to worsen in the next few months.

The most visible indication that something was going wrong came in July when the world's two main auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, released their seasonal figures. In an interim report released on July 9, Sotheby's admitted that its worldwide sales were 25 percent down from the previous financial year. For the first time in two decades, the company would be in the red; and, in order to make up for losses and reduce its excessive indebtedness, it was disposing of some buildings and closing several regional offices in Britain. The Los Angeles auction room would be shut down and the building sold. This was intended to make up for Sotheby's losses, expected to exceed \$2 million.

Christie's may not be going through quite such difficult straits but its news is hardly more cheering. During the past season net sales worldwide were down by 10 percent. The financial year was concluded with a profit so small as to be virtually nonexistent.

With the single exception of this newspaper, commentators accounted for the unglamorous results by attributing them to the world recession. Attention was monopolized by a secondary problem. Sotheby's financial troubles. Little attempt was made to consider in detail the real causes of Sotheby's and Christie's poor showing, which is, perhaps, not surprising: To an outsider, the pattern that emerged from the year's sales was so inconsistent as to make no sense.

The most dramatic feature was a sharp increase in bought-in items. In the past season, Sotheby's had two roundabout failures, made all the worse as they had been preceded by an unusual volume of press releases praising to high heaven the glorious works of art to be sold.

First there was a hoard of gold and silver belt fittings supposed to have been excavated somewhere in Albania and to relate to a branch of the nomadic Huns called the Avars, who were roaming Central Europe in the late seventh century. Sotheby's press office bombarded the media with advance notices on the splendid job done by an Oxford laboratory in dating the items. Using a refined method of Carbon 14 dating that allows the analysis of minute quantities of vegetable material, the scientists had established a convenient date of circa late seventh century to mid-eighth century A.D. for some fragments of textiles in a belt clasp.

Sotheby's expert speculated that two Byzantine silver dishes in poor condition but undoubtedly genuine had been found with the fittings as part of an Avar "hoard." Unfortunately collectors, particularly those aware that the collection of belt fittings-cum-dishes had been floating on the market for some time, displayed distressing skepticism. Despite the luxurious handover catalog specially devoted to the assortment under the glamorizing denomination "The Avar Treasure," the "hoard" was a flop. Only three lots, among the lesser-priced items from the supposed hoard, reached their reserve prices. Eventually, sources said, even these were sent back to Sotheby's by their buyers who rejected them because their authenticity was not recognized by outside sources.

Then there was the unfortunate Mizé business. Early in January, Sotheby's spokesmen began to contact the media with a story that the most fabulous "private collection" of Impressionist and modern masters was up for sale. A presale piece on the big event to come, it was suggested, would be a scoop.

In this world, alas, there are not many "unknown" collections of major importance. It took only a few phone calls to find out that what was meant by the

private collection were paintings owned by Mizé, a real estate agent based in Monte Carlo. Keenly interested in art and determined to get it cheaply, Mizé is known to every dealer that matters. Informed sources say he has bought from many of them, each time struggling to get bargain prices and later tantalizing an equally large number with one or another of his paintings offered at prices leaving him a huge profit. This is hardly the way to become a popular figure in the dealing-collecting world.

The sale, on March 30 at Sotheby's, London, did include some remarkable works, including a highly important Mondrian of the early cubist abstractionist period and an equally major Kandinsky, but none that could be called a novelty in the market. Dealers made sure that word got around that the mystery figure was Mizé. An unfavorable article came out in The New York Times shortly before the sale. Worst of all, Mizé kept raising his reserves. Sotheby's later whispered in loudly audible tones, which sealed the fate of the sale. The Mondrian went for £660,000, but the star piece, a Kandinsky, was bought in. Two-thirds of the sale in value were unsold.

Individual failures in every field have also greatly increased.

On the face of it, there seems to be no link between such daily accidents and the imprudent policy followed by Sotheby's on the "Avar Treasure" and the Mizé belongings. In actual fact, the root of the problem is the same in both cases. It is the worsening penury of available works of art.

In their desperate struggle to get goods for sale, auction houses tend to lose their traditional caution, either in accepting unrealistically high reserve prices from vendors or even, once in a while, in giving way to enthusiasm too easily. Handling items that have been lying about in the market for some years and raise many questions as to the "Avar Treasure" can never be the easiest of undertakings. Sotheby's highly competent directors in charge of the department concerned with each case must have known better than anyone that they were taking a gamble. My hunch is that only the current shortage of works of art can account for their willingness to do so.

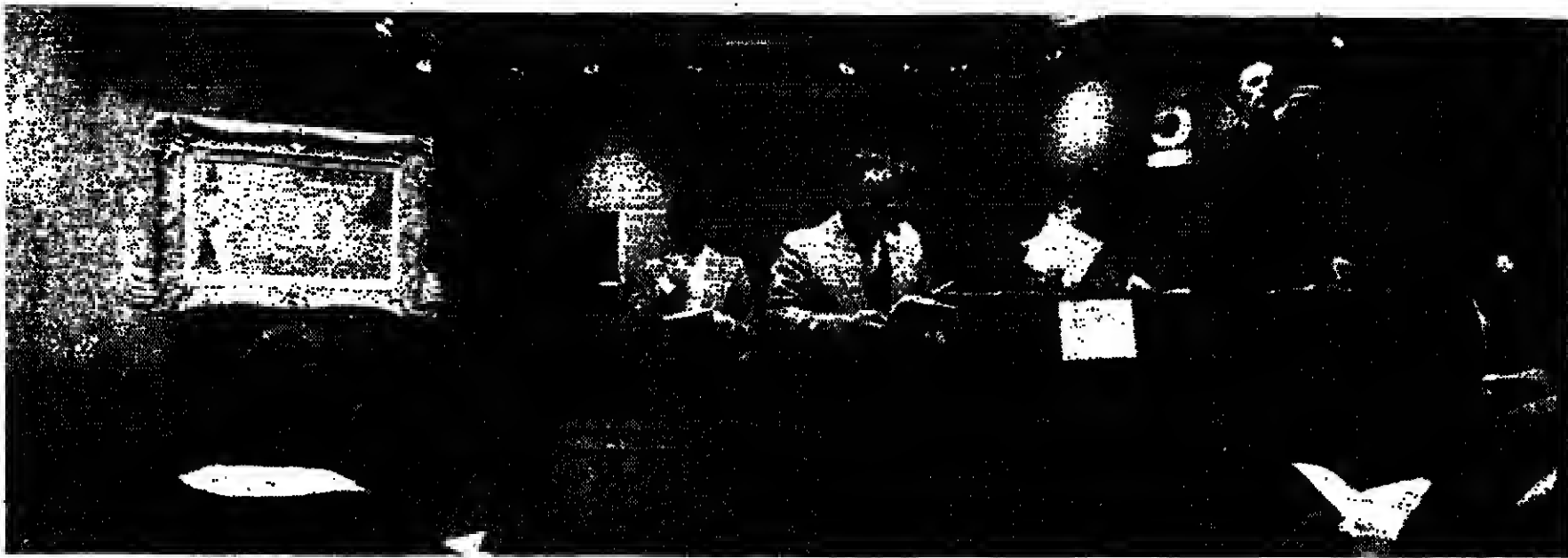
Indeed, the penury is now reaching a point where whole categories have been virtually taken out of the market. Gone are the days when medieval art was plentiful. Great Impressionists that were the pride of the market in the early 1970s hardly turn up at auction anymore. Great masters of the first half of the 20th century have gradually taken their place but here, too, the supply problem is already making itself felt. And the list of the vanished categories or, refining the matter, types of objects could be extended ad lib.

Several reasons account for the artistic penury. By definition the art of the past does not grow in numbers. Its sum total physically decreases through loss, destruction or partial damage. Of the remnant still available on the market, a large proportion is being gobbled up by museums.

Increasing attention by governments to art acquisitions is accelerating the process, partly as a result of the publicity in the media. There were no regular art market columns treating sales as news items in the great dailies or weeklies 20 years ago. The first one anywhere in the world was inaugurated by this writer in this paper in March 1969, followed later by The Times of London.

The multiplication of museums in the New World, South Africa, Australia, the Far East and the Middle East has recently stepped up the pumping at the top. Increasing numbers of private art buyers have done the same in the lower echelons of the market. Unlike museums, individual buyers do not take the objects out of the circuit for ever, but by being more numerous and far more scattered geographically than ever before, they remove them from the race track more frequently.

Normally this phenomenon should have generated a gradual rise in prices. Instead, auction houses drastically altered the process through their intense competition, which is, again, a relatively new phenomenon. (Continued on Page 10S)



A painting is held up for auction at the Hotel Drouot. A 23-million franc contingent of works owned by Maeght's heirs was recently sold at the Drouot.

## A New Vitality Noted in French Auction, Trade Market

PARIS — The new factor on the international art market this year is the surprising vitality of the French market at auction and in the trade.

At auction, the evidence has just been provided by the October sales. The first indications that something was brewing in Paris came from the bottom end of the market. At the daily sales of miscellaneous wares, junk is up by 30 percent to 50 percent over the spring level.

This is matched by a parallel phenomenon at specialist sales. Objects d'art of minimal importance due to low quality, bad condition or simply general lack of interest have been fetching relatively high prices. To take the latest instance, at an auction of antiquities from the Ancient World conducted by Paul Renard on Oct. 29, a Greek pottery jug of the Geometric period, about 7th-century B.C., went up to 1,620 francs, although the expert Jean Roudillon had candidly catalogued it as "smashed and put together." It might be worth half that price in London and would probably not be sold as a separate lot.

For anybody wanting to dispose of low-priced objects d'art, Paris is definitely the place these days. The reason is simple enough. A real panic has been set off among small-time dealers and lower-income French people by the two devaluations of the franc and the prospect of a third to come. Any-

thing tangible seems preferable to melting currency — an absurd view, economically speaking, but a powerful psychological incentive. Among sophisticated collectors with limited financial means, of which there are many in France, the inflation scare has canceled the effect of the unemployment scare, hence the boost that could be detected at the sale of antiquities.

The new dynamic that is now making itself felt in the upper end of the market is a different story altogether. It has just been illustrated at auction by the sale of Modern Master paintings and sculptures owned by the heirs of Aimé Maeght, France's foremost dealer in modern art during the post-World War II era.

What makes the event remarkable is that none of the works of art auctioned off by Guy Loudmer for a net 23 million francs qualifies as a masterpiece. They were standard specimens put up for sale to pay for death duties.

The publicity stunt performed by Guy Loudmer is in itself a work of art. The French auctioneer created the impression that a great man's collection — the latter word featured prominently on the catalog cover — was being dispersed, while it was, in fact, a selection of what had been his stock-in-trade. The media fell for the trick to a man, particularly in the United States, and helped created the right climate in which works that would get a mere nod in a dealer's gallery were turned into coveted treasures from Maeght's own board.

Two late Chagalls, "Arbre Rouge" 1966, and "Musicien sur Fond Rose" 1968-1971, which like all reshapes of the painter's earlier work gave one the feeling of having seen them 100 times before, each went up to 1.98 million francs. Fernand Léger's "La Belle Cycliste," 1951, was knocked down at just over 3 million francs. Unless this was run up by a dealer anxious to establish a high price level to bolster his own stock, this makes little sense. The trade price would be closer to 2 million francs.

In the hysterical atmosphere of the auction, with the public filling two rooms and spilling over on to the landing, there were some freshish buys. Kandinsky's "Thème Pointu" — a Bauhaus-period painting of 1927, was very expensive at more than 2 million francs, but Alberto Giacometti's bronze bust "Annette," numbered 6, was positively crazy at 1.81 million francs. A year ago a similar bust numbered 3 was sold for \$115,000, then worth 644,000 francs at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New

York. Armless busts such as this one, which almost looks like a derivative Damiens, do not represent Giacometti's supreme achievement in bronze. This is rather to be sought in tall, thin silhouettes such as those in "La Clairière," sold for a record \$360,000 at Sotheby Parke Bernet in May 1981.

The whole performance looked like one of those coups staged precisely by Sotheby's, except that this time the producer was a French auctioneer and the setting Paris. It is too soon to tell whether Paris can follow up the Maeght auction, but it convincingly shows that, given the will, Paris could make it. It is the first time that this demonstration has been made on a larger financial scale in that most sensitive of all fields, Modern Masters.

There will be a second important sale later this month. On Nov. 25, Eric Buffetaud will disperse a substantial number of works, including a key drawing by Marcel Duchamp, sculpture by Laurens, and a very good Cézanne. If that second trial gallop is successful, it will mean that a turning point has been reached on the auction scene.

That things are stirring right now is demonstrated, among others, by the fact that no less than 15 lots in Buffetaud's sale have been entrusted to him by another auction group, Audap-Godeau-Solane. They rightly thought that it makes better sense to have a bigger sale than one medium-size sale plus a minor one, their own. Three years ago attitudes would have been different.

Interestingly, the possible auction revival coincides with an unquestionable renaissance in the trade. The Paris Antique Dealers' Biennale at the Grand Palais turned out to be a great success. Expensive 18th century sold well. Americans bought heavily but there were also some French collectors.

Some great pieces went almost at once. The most remarkable standing statue of the Virgin and Child from 14th-century France that I remember seeing on the market was bought two days after the opening. A painting offered in New York last spring without success also sold instantly at the Biennale. This is a portrait of a wistful young girl done in 1792 by Jean-Laurent Mosnier and is perhaps his masterpiece. New Yorkers apparently missed out when it was included in Maurice Segoura's exhibition "From Watteau to David: A century of French Art" in April.

(Continued on Page 8S)



Chagall's 'Musicien sur Fond Rose' (1968-1971), Guy Loudmer, Paris, 1,980,000 francs.

## Islamic Art Label Covers a Diverse Range of Cultures

PARIS — Growing rarity affects various categories differently. It will stimulate prices in the better-known areas and can, on the contrary, have perverse effects on the more obscure corners of the market.

An extreme case is offered by the broad range of works of art from an even broader spectrum of cultures lumped together under the denomination "Islamic." This has just been spectacularly illustrated at auction in London and on a lesser scale in Paris.

In a field that is well-known, a sense of proportion is by and large maintained. Prices do not zoom up one day only to sink six months later. When a drawing by Dürer came up at Sotheby's sale in June 1978, it soared to £713,600 even though it does not rank among the master's greatest pieces. This year, the study of a wing done in his manner, probably by an artist working in his studio, if not even one of his immediate successors, brought £75,600 at Christie's. This, too, may be considered enormous. But, compared with the previous price, a scale is respected, the genuine article going for nine times the price of the hypothetical one.

In other words, extreme rarity, far from destabilizing the market for German Renaissance drawings, is boosting it. Exposure to such drawings on the market is rare, but Dürer's image is present in the public mind and his work admir-



This 12-century tray from Eastern Iran was sold at Christie's on April 19, 1979, for \$613 and at Sotheby's on October 13, 1982, for £245.

bly researched. Bitter arguments here are relatively rare.

Very much the opposite situation prevails where "Islamic works of art" are concerned, to use Sotheby's catalog title to the sale held on Oct. 12 and 13, 1982. No field appears to be plagued to quite the same extent by wrong de-

scriptions — wrong in their characterization of the items, in their regional attribution, in their dating and, every now and then, in assessing their authenticity. Last month this uncertainty affected sales in London and Paris.

The most spectacular illustration of the problem was provided

by Sotheby's unusually luxurious catalog of "Islamic works of art, carpets and textiles." An obvious effort had been made to build up the sale. To make the catalog look thicker, objects and carpets had been lumped together. Whoever had described the objects had clearly tried his or her hardest to

get things right; references to scholarly publications were duly produced. Nonetheless, phenomenal blunders leaped to the eye here and there that would be unlikely in fields other than this one.

Cultivated Moslems from the Middle East must have shuddered on reading the description of lot 18, a fragmentary revetment tile of the 13th century identified as a *mihrab*. This would refer to a niche oriented toward Mecca, which Moslems face when saying their prayers. The fragment is decorated with a cross-legged figure molded in low relief under an arch inscribed with wishes addressed to a prince; it must have formed part of the tile revetment of some Iranian princely mansion. To have that as a *mihrab*, whether in a mosque or a dwelling, would be virtual sacrilege to any Moslem. To prostrate himself to a human figure, while praying, would smack of idolatry, the supreme sin in Islam.

Two candlesticks called "Persian" — meaning Iranian — were located in Siirt, historically an Armenian city in present-day Turkey. If this was done on historical grounds — the area was under the sovereignty of the Mongol dynasty ruling Iran at the time — the catalog did not say so. Elsewhere, a textile inscribed in an early 11th-century script was ascribed to Anatolia, 11th century? — when Anatolia had no Islamic art.

More disturbing than historical (Continued on Page 9S)



A 1912 Mondrian. Price: £660,000

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**Amsterdam's New Artists Reject '60s, Return to 'Paintsmanship'**

By Mark J. Kurlansky

AMSTERDAM — "The painting is dead. Long live the painting," Frank Gribling, a Dutch art critic, wrote in the 1960s. Today, when Hendrick Driessen, spokesman for Amsterdam's contemporary Stedelijk Museum, is asked to describe new Dutch art, the first word that comes to his mind is "painting."

The 1960s was the era of social protest art, experimental art, happenings. In 1965 artist Stanley Broun created a work called "This Way Broun," which consisted of asking directions on the streets of Amsterdam. Robert Jasper Grootveld had become famous from being arrested for painting the letter K for cancer, on cigarette advertising. Amsterdam's Galerie 845 was showing Pieter Engels' "repaired furniture," which had been sawed apart and reconstructed at askew angles.

But by 1973, Engels was doing oil on canvas landscapes. In the past decade the leaders of earlier avant-garde movements in the Netherlands have one by one abandoned intellectualism and started unveiling traditional oil paintings. Now there is an entire new generation of Dutch artists

who are again reveling in the craft of oil on canvas that is the seemingly inescapable heritage of a nation that produced Hals, Rembrandt, van Gogh, van Dongen, Mondrian and other masters of brush technique.

Many of the younger painters, such as René Daniels, 33, from Eindhoven, do work of serious paintsmanship with brush technique that unabashedly turns back to the Impressionists and Postimpressionists. Hans van Hoek, 35, from North Brabant, has done evocative still lifes of rich coloration and studies of El Greco masterpieces. He is now working on landscapes. An important element in his work is the elaborate wooden frames that he carves for his paintings. Wim Izaks, 32, from Gelderland, does still lifes and landscapes with brush strokes and compositions that show influences from de Vlaminck and Matisse.

This trend is very much in step with the international art scene of which Amsterdam has become a part in the past two decades. Important movements began to spring up in Amsterdam after World War II. In 1948 there was Cobra (Copenhagen, Brussels, Amsterdam), a group of artists who tried to excite the creative urge in their audience by childlike images and folk figures in often nightmarish flights of expression that reflected the horror of the recent war. In 1960 another important movement, Zero, was born in Amsterdam. Zero artists, the reverse of expressionists, believed that the subjective expression of the artist should be kept to a minimum. Armando, born in Amsterdam in 1929, presented "6 x White," which was six matching pieces of tin sheeting painted white. Along with new ideas, artists had started looking for new materials, rejecting oil on canvas for tin, cardboard, plastic or assorted scraps.

In spite of important ideas, artists and museums (the Stedelijk was one of the first museums in Europe to acquire works by Jackson Pollock in the 1950s), Amsterdam was not an important art center in 1960. It had lost native artists to New York and Paris and had attracted few foreign artists.

In the past 20 years that has changed. Today instead of the four or five galleries of 1960, there are 60 galleries. There has also been a remarkable increase in the number of young Dutch artists. The art schools have become packed. One reason for this was the increased affluence of society. Another was the state support for the arts in the form of the BKR, or Artists Benefits Program.

Artists who are accepted by the program in their municipality are given salaries in exchange for turning over works. The program, financed by the Social Affairs Ministry and not the Culture Ministry, determines pay based on family and other needs of the artist.

But Tjmen van Grootheest, curator of the Fodor Museum and an Amsterdam commissioner for the benefits program, said, "Art should not allow itself to be in a position where commissions make

decisions." His advice to young artists is, "Try to avoid commissionism." He believes the benefits system makes artists complacent because they are regularly reviewed and have to placate the commission's tastes to maintain their subsidy.

The acquisitions are rented cheaply to the public but in Amsterdam the municipality has become inundated with works of art. Mr. van Grootheest said that the commission meets for three hours every week to acquire \$185,000 worth of new Amsterdam art or, as Mr. Driessen put it, "a de Kooning every week or 25 Picassos a year."

Some artists reject the benefits program, preferring to take their chances in the market. Others, even some who are shown at the Stedelijk, are not accepted. Certain kinds of art, including photography, do not qualify.

The benefits program probably has had an effect on Amsterdam art. The 20 percent subsidies it gave, until 1979, to galleries that displayed inexpensive work by Dutch artists probably played a role in the profusion of galleries. It also reduced the risk in being an experimental gallery that presents unknown artists.

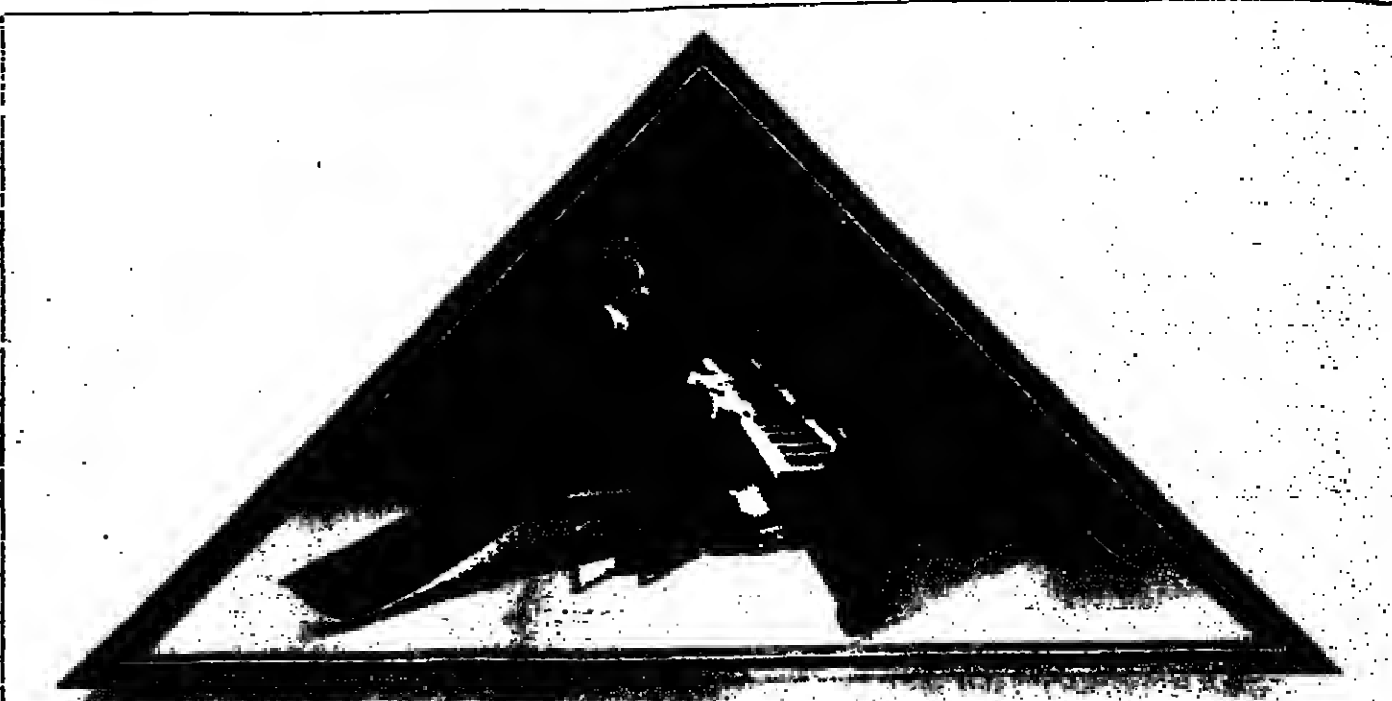
Eventually the experimentation seemed to turn retrospectively to the roots of what was once called modern art. Constant, born in Amsterdam in 1920, and a leader of the Cobra movement, had stopped painting to work on his vision of an artists' utopia. He shocked the Dutch art world in 1975 with a show of new works, haunting allegorical paintings with parallels to such traditional painters as Courbet of the 19th century. He said he was returning to traditional painting because he had decided the only thing left for him to do was "whatever I felt like doing."

The Zero leader, Armando, is now 53 and living in Berlin where he is painting in black and white. His work, large black flags or an excruciating thick black line titled "The Behavior of the Enemy," seems haunted by his youthful memories of war. The brush technique is impressive.

Jan Schoonhoven, 68, another founder of the Zero movement, is building three-dimensional white cardboard against a white background. It gives the impression of a sculptor's painting colored by the shifting shadows. Jan Dibbets and Ger van Elk are both Amsterdam artists of the 1960s who have acquired international reputations. In 1968 Dibbets strung barbed wire fences in an Amsterdam gallery with a tape recording of ocean waves playing behind them. Ger van Elk created a fire hazard in another Amsterdam gallery with a work consisting of light bulbs slowly burning holes in wallpaper. Now both are 41 and doing photography in classic painting motifs. Van Elk in-paints his photographs.

As early as 1966 artists such as Alphons Freijmuth and Reiner Lucassen began rebelling against the "painting is dead" movement. They have shown themselves to be masterful painters. Lucassen's work moves effortlessly between abstract and figurative. The startling, colorful work of Freijmuth often sets figurative subjects such as portraits in abstract settings that parody the blue, red and yellow compositions of Mondrian.

The new generation of Dutch painters has gone even farther back into traditional painting, leaving the intellectuals to ponder if 20th-century art is going to finish at its starting point.



A painting by Ger van Elk at Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum entitled 'C'est moi qui fait la musique.'



Untitled Lead sculpture by Leo Vroegindewey of Amsterdam.



Portrait by Alberto Giacometti (1957), Guy Loudmer, Paris, 1,210,000 francs.

Bronze bust by Giacometti, 'Annette' (1962), Guy Loudmer, Paris, 1,810,000 francs.

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**New Vitality Noted in Paris**

(Continued from Page 78)

June at 58 East 79th Street. They did not in Paris, though.

The Biennale in turn generated a stream of business in Left Bank antique dealers' galleries and so did the FIAC.

A telling sign of the Paris revival is the outburst of activity from little-known dealers. On the Rue Marianne just off the Boulevard Saint-Germain, the Galerie Guillaume Olivier has an exhibition of stunning masks from various primitive ethnic groups scattered from the Himalayas — in Nepal among others — to Assam. This is a big first of the kind that every self-respecting dealer dreams. Not far away, at 13 Rue des Saints Pères, Joseph Uzan will inaugurate on Nov. 17 an exhibition of sculpture from the Ancient Classical World and Asia, "Visages Retrouvés," focusing on portraits. Uzan says he has been saving some of his best pieces for a decade. A glance at some of his objects makes his claim credible — one of the best Alexandrian pieces of sculpture that have surfaced on the market will be seen in his exhibition.

All the ingredients for a strong push forward of the Paris market are thus gathered. The critical mass allowing the chain reaction to be set off seems to have been reached.

— SOUREN MELIKIAN

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## ARTS AND ANTIQUES

## Paris: Group Initiative on the Left Bank

By Michael Gibson

PARIS — Paris galleries often tend to remind one of mortuary chapels and people passing in the street seem to feel that since they were not acquainted with the deceased they have no excuse for going in.

As a result the recent initiative of the 20 or more galleries and shops on the Left Bank's Rue Guénégaud to hold a collective opening was a fortunate and successful initiative. The street and the galleries jammed with people, cars were crisscrossed all around the area and traffic inched through the street, taking pains to avoid members of brass bands and smaller jazz groups playing outdoors, despite the occasional drizzle, and periodically seeking refuge in a cafe for a drink.

Among the participating galleries were Le Dessin, which is showing the theater director Bob Wilson's sketches for "Great Day in the Morning," a joint venture with the American soprano, Jessye Norman, who sang spirituals in this recent Parisian event, and for "Medea," a play still in the planning stage.

Isy-Brachot next door was showing paintings of old-guard surrealists. Labasse, while Jean Brancaccio has an extremely varied and often amusing show devoted to the subject of "le baiser" ("the Kiss") to Nov. 25, as it has been treated by contemporary artists. Marion Meyer is showing paintings by second-generation surrealist Lyuba until Nov. 13, while La Poche chose "Artist's Palettes from 1900 to 1982" as a pretext for their show, which runs to Nov. 27.

Visitors to Paris who want to tour the galleries will find two helpful publications. The first is "L'Officiel des Galeries," which can be found at any large newsstand and which lists galleries alphabetically under Left Bank, Right Bank and Beaubourg headings, and artists alphabetically with the names of the galleries handling their work.

The second is referred to as "L'Affiche des Galeries," although this name does not appear anywhere on it. It is less complete but more practical for out-of-town visitors, being a single folded sheet devoted to current shows on the Left Bank and in the Beaubourg district and providing maps of both districts that indicate the location of the galleries. It can be had from

those galleries that are mentioned in it.

Other Left Bank galleries currently showing include: Le Point Cardinal, which will be inaugurating an exhibition of sculptures by Cardenas and assemblages by Louis Pons (from Nov. 9 to Dec. 31); Jeanne Bucher, which after Louis le Brocqy is showing Jean Dubuffet's recent paintings from Nov. 9 to Dec. 30; Darthea Speyer, who is showing Zuka's dazzling wallpaper cutouts until Nov. 20; Claude Bernard, a display of Roel d'Haese's recent sculptures and drawings to Dec. 15; Albert Loeb, with a selection of "naïf-photorealistic" works by Pierre Charbonnier until Dec. 4; Edouard de Caussans, who is showing very classic and replete pastels still lifes by Pierre Skira, to Nov. 20; Creuzevaux, who is offering recent writhing plastic polychrome sculptures by Niki de Saint-Phalle, to Nov. 12; Stadler, with recent paintings by Norman Blum, to Nov. 20; Philippe Frégnac, with gouaches by Pierre Michelot, to Nov. 13; James Joyce, with watercolors 1923 to 1932 by Henri Piffier, to Nov. 13; and Samy King, with recent paintings done in thoroughly adventurous shapes by Arthur, to Nov. 13.

Slightly further away from this tight cluster of galleries we have Karl Flinter, who is showing recent sculptures and paintings by Vito Tongiani, to Nov. 27; and Anik Le Motne, who has a loft-type gallery where she is showing until Nov. 19 Timothy Hennessy's recent work inspired by James Joyce and who organized recently the first Paris reading of "Finnegans Wake" in a single sitting, from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. by Patrick Healy. The Berggren gallery is showing 80 engravings by Horst Janssen until Dec. 11, and a way off, just opposite the back of Notre Dame, the Urbamba gallery has a spectacular display of Amazonian Indian featherware until Nov. 20.

On the Right Bank there is a show of the recent paintings of Hundertwasser, that remarkable post-Klimt Austrian colorist, at Artcurial until Dec. 31, while the Louis Carré Gallery is presenting modern rococo marble sculptures and drawings by Etienne Hajdu until Dec. 4. The Maeght Gallery, which presented the larger-than-life paintings of larger-than-life painter Paul Rebeyrolle at the FIAC, the International Fair of Contemporary Art, at the Grand

Palais, which ended Nov. 1, will not be having an organized show until December when it will be presenting the work of Titus Carmel, while Ariel will be showing "Cobra in Paris" from Dec. 8 to Jan. 8.

The Beaubourg district near the Pompidou Center is the preferred ground of the farther out galleries and a few retro ones too. Durand-Dessert is showing works by David Tremlett and by Barry Flanagan, who represented Britain at the Venice Biennale (to Nov. 30); the Galerie de France is presenting Czech artist Simolova and photographs by Tahara and Domela until Dec. 4; Oudin will be offering modern dance to an environment by Marie Chamant until Nov. 13; and to conclude: Crousel; Martin Disler (to Nov. 23); Gillespie-

Laage-Salomon; Broodthaers (to Nov. 20); Palluel; Pandini (to Nov. 12); Tomplon; Zakanitch (to Nov. 27); L'Oeil de Boeuf; Stani Nirkowski (to Nov. 27); Zabriske; photos by Harry Callahan and Lee Friedlander (to Dec. 4); Galerie Beaubourg; Bernard Dufour (to Nov. 14) and Spoerri (hereafter and to Dec. 31).

The Ile Saint Louis also has its complement of galleries: Burway, specializing in Japanese traditional art (as does Janette Ostier, Place des Vosges); Lambert, which is run by Sofia and Casimir Romanowicz and shows a good deal of artists from Eastern Europe; Lavignes, who favors current photorealists, and Flow Ace, which has just inaugurated its Paris gallery with a Robert Rauschenberg show; to Nov. 27.



A watercolor by Durer sold at Sotheby's on June 20, 1979, for £713,000.

## Islamic Art: Wide Range

(Continued from Page 75)

consensus are the weaknesses displayed in assessing the authenticity of the works. This is the result of the poor state of scholarship but also of insufficient exposure to the objects. A striking case was that of a bowl of 17th-century shape decorated in vaguely 12th-century style. The cataloger, unaware that it had been published before — as genuine — merely referred to the provenance, a famous collection. This lot was withdrawn before the sale.

An even more improbable piece was out. Described as "A large Eastern Islamic gold inlaid bronze bowl... 14th century," it combines a shape widely used by Iranian potters from the 17th century to the 19th century, figurative scenes in 13th-century style inspired from Iranian painted wares, and non-sensical lettering in pseudo-archaic style not unfamiliar to those who have seen the production of the Tehran bazaar made early in this century. Interestingly, the discrepancies did not stop the piece from being knocked down at £7,805, making it a rather expensive lesson in art history.

Growing rarity has another consequence on any field. The same pieces show a tendency to reappear at intervals. Several objects in Sotheby's sale were old friends. A 14th-century bowl from Iran last seen at a Paris auction on March 9, 1978, and knocked down at 35,570 francs, reappeared as lot 37 and went for £10,973. A 14th-century candlestick, lot 36, had been sold in Paris on Dec. 10, 1976, for 44,570 francs. It now reached £7,582.

Some bronzes were apparently the leftovers of a transaction concluded in Geneva not so long ago while others had been floating around the London scene. A 12th-century rectangular tray sold at Christie's the most reputable London firm for £513 on April 20, 1979, was knocked down at Sotheby's on Oct. 13 to another dealer at £245. It is all incoherent, but again not unusual or even mysterious.

When the art supply gets scarce in a field that is poorly researched and therefore difficult to assess, buyers become equally rare. Dealers often buy with, perhaps, only two or three targets in mind. If the prospective clients show no interest for whatever reason, they often choose to get rid of the unwanted object at auction. Most of the time, it is done less conspicuously. A 12th-century bronze casket from Iran, which had cost a London gallery £468 at Christie's on April 20, 1979, as lot 18, was quietly dis-



Saint Christopher by Hans Baldung Grier, sold at Sotheby's April 10, 1978 for £89,000.

posed of at Sotheby's last sale of Oct. 20, 1982, as lot 128 for £100.35.

Needless to say, this is only conceivable in a field where actors are so uncertain about what is what, that prices are completely arbitrary and subject to wild variations, not perceptibly related to quality or trends in taste. There is no earthly reason why a pottery tile from the Turkish city of Iznik datable to circa 1530-1550 should have fetched only £502 on Oct. 12, while a globe decorated in 16th-

century style, but modern — and identified as such in the catalog by being given no date — went up to £2,230. The two finest 12th-century bowls in the sale were respectively knocked down at £892 and £1,170, below or close to the estimate, while a pitcher of the early 13th century mysteriously ascended to £34,565, 120 percent above the highest estimate, which already struck one as madly optimistic. Indeed, giving estimates in such a field is hopeless or, one should perhaps say, meaningless.

The contrast with, say, Far Eastern art, which has a wide following in three continents and has been the object of in-depth scholarly study for decades, and which is further represented on the market in much larger quantities, is striking. The latter lends itself to a measure of rational analysis. The various areas of Islamic art come closer to a thousand and One Nights tale with the Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves theme looming large.

— SOUREN MELIKIAN

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## ARTS AND ANTIQUES

## Rome Galleries: Focus on Contemporary Art

By Edith Schloss

ROME—Breathing the history-laden air of ancient Rome, one wonders how it is that its gallery activity is less traditional and has become a better showcase for modern art, especially American art, than that of the much newer Milan in Italy's industrialized north, of other European art centers, and in a way even that of Paris, too long resting on its laurels.

There are several reasons for this: Rome is after all the capital of a relatively new country, put together from a scattering of city states only a 100 years ago, and artists, who are the ones to create the right climate for art, always flock to the capital. Theo after World War II and the long isolation under fascism, the contact with Western developments, which had been cut, was taken up with all the more vigor. New abstraction equaled new liberty; and the consciousness of living in a minor center, far from the admired French enlightened intellectual approach, and even further from American devil-may-care, nonhistorical pragmatism, has always made everyone keep on their toes.

In the late 1950s the best galleries here, after having launched indigent abstraction and then an Italian version of pop art, were among the first in Europe to introduce Americans. So Obelisco gave Robert Rauschenberg his first show, and La Tartaruga brought in Willem De Kooning, Franz Kline, and especially Twombly (though it has now turned coat completely,

serving a kitschy new figurativism, like that of picture restorers gone mad, as last seen at the Venice Biennale.)

In the 1960s it was L'Attico that brought in slews of happeners, minimalists and musicians, who, before they were even properly recognized in their Soho home base, had already become household words in Rome, such as Robert Smithson and Sol Lewitt, Steve Paxton, Simon Fort, Charlemagne, Terry Riley, Glass, Reich, and La Monte Young, all practically were first appreciated in Rome; while at the same time young Italians of the conceptual persuasion, such as Pascoli, Martucci, Koumellis, Pisani, Mocchetti, now established internationally, began their experiments at L'Attico.

The Salita, a little earlier, brought Americans from 10th Street, and showed the early work of Richard Serra, as well as exhibiting Italian minimalists De Soto before the word itself had been coined. It also showed Chia, a member of the later Transavanguardia, as early as 1967.

It was in the 1970s that Ferranti, in a gallery that looks like nothing so much as a Soho loft, brought minimalists Tuttle, Mangold, Brice Martin, Robert Morris and Nanas here, as well as showing minimalist women Renouf, Hafiz, Laura Gris and Brenda Miller. At the same time it supported a team of young Italians roughly related to the Transavanguardia, Coccobelli, Dessi, Bianchi and Gallo.

Transavanguardia, seen at the Guggenheim Museum, New York, this year, the Venice Biennale 82, and now the Hayward Gallery, London, was the first Italian movement to catch international attention since Futurism. It strives for a rough new primitivism, charged with obscure symbols and meanings, and was first nurtured at De Crescenzo, while mature conceptualists like Zorio and Merz appeared in the same gallery.

This year Diacono certainly takes the biscuit for intense performance. Not only does he feature the "3 Cs," Chia, Cucchi, and Clemente of the Transavanguardia, and Paladino and De Maria, but has flown Salle, Schnabel and Basquiat fresh from their Soho co-ops, carefully and lovingly installing each in turn in his tiny gallery, introducing each in printed essays of astounding intellectual and linguistic complexity.

Picroni is the most international. Here Gerhard Richter, Pistoletto, Fabro, Spalletti and Dennis Oppenheim made their researches tangible, Gilbert and George's latest films were sponsored, and Merz Oppenheim weaves her delicate surrealist web.

Acro d'Albini specializes in work on paper, white on whites, like the reliefs of Anne and Patrick Poirier and Nagasawa. Drawings and monochrome sculpture by Uccini, Cottani and Bartolini were also exposed here, as was the work of new American women artists, among them Denes, Stuart, Benghis and Stor.

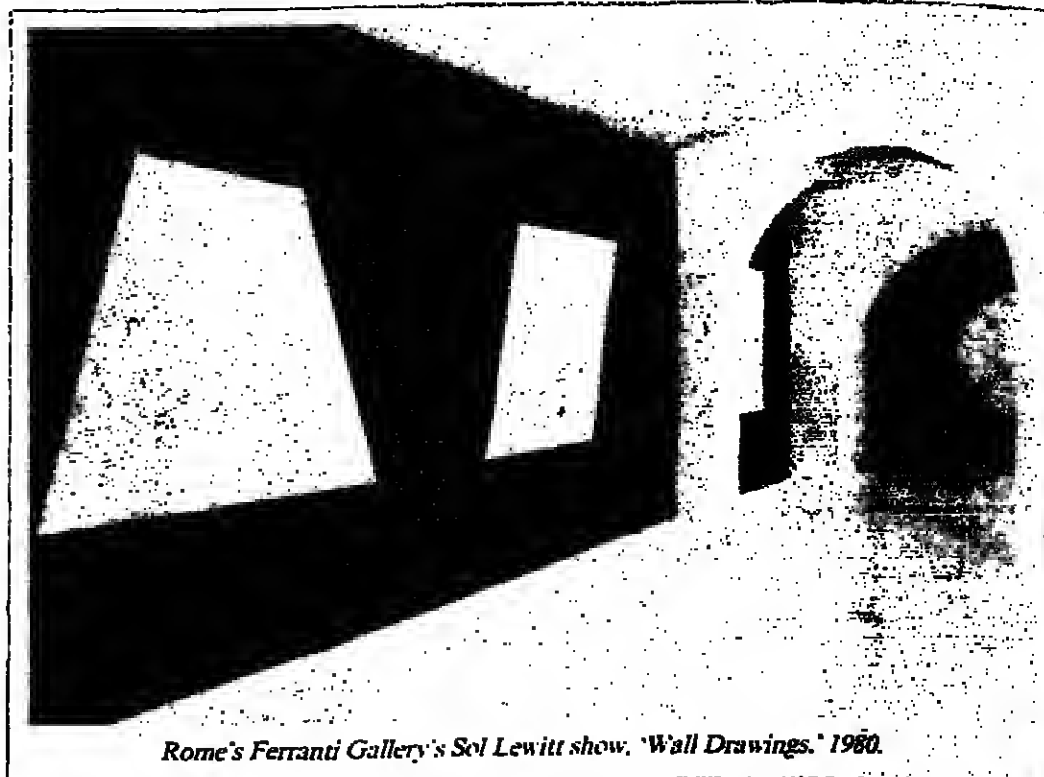
Primo Piano stresses the mini-

mal in a white restrained gallery, where Griffo, Magnoni and Sandback have worked directly with its architectural space, as has Paul Klier, with his finely calibrated paper and plaster sculptures. There is also a wide array of art publications for browsing.

Lately A.A.M., pointing out the newest in art and pairing it with the newest in architecture, has created a stir. A cooperative, it is devoted to cultural activity, not to commercialism. The same can be said of Jatrakor, also a group effort, which deals with the psychological aspects of experimental art in its didactic exhibitions of known and unknown conceptualists, as well as in a magazine it publishes and in the lecture series it provides.

The figurative is by no means neglected in Rome: Gabblano shows Balbus drawings, Botero, Cennamo, Cucchi, Savina and Manlio Amedeo, and the American William Bailey, Randall Morgan and Piccolo. Giulia emphasizes such divergent forms of it as the German expressionism of Dix, Grosz and Barlach, as well as the work of Gnoli and McCarrell, and runs a book store too, with its own editions and poetry readings.

Don Chisciotte prefers Austrian and Czech "visionary" artists, and the intricate etchings of the young French printmaker Velly. Il Disegno is intertwined with prints of the French impressionists and the Macchiaioli this year, as well as the lively etcher Bartolini, and the



Rome's Ferranti Gallery's Sol Lewitt show, "Wall Drawings," 1980.

small works of such moderns as Adams, Tadini and Del Pezzo.

L'Oca, one of the most elegant spaces, offers special views of De Pisis, Morandi and Matta, as well as roundups of new work by such contemporaries as Cucchi, Fiorini and Kopp. L'Isola comes second, in interesting showings of a huge new Burri sculpture, Novelli's, Scialoja's and Tucker's smaller works, and soon a retrospective of the illuminating abstractions of the seminal painter Licini.

Il Segno exhibits small works of De Chirico and Savinio, and watercolors, graphics and drawings by younger people, as well as 19th-century work, and will feature the drawings of the abstract expressionist Tancredi.

There are several galleries that deal in established modern masters: Editalia with abstractionists Afro, Sudan, Strazza, Turcato, Consagra and Sonia Delaunay and Poliakoff; Esse Arte with Stradone and Mafai of the Roman School,

also with Fauvism, Permette and Victor Brauner and soon with a retrospective of the sculptor Leoncillo.

Rondanini, in the vast halls of a Renaissance palace, not only exhibits Verro, Marotta and Guttuso, but also mounts special documentary presentations, such as the history of a given village, crafts and customs in the far south, the chronicle of 18th-century Rome. Finally, that would do any museum proud.

## Crisis in the World Art Markets: Cycle of Upward Spiraling Prices Is Broken

(Continued from Page 7S)

non. Thirty years or so ago, there was no awareness among professionals of any need to score off against rival auctioneers. Everyone was content to do his job.

Things changed in the late 1950s when London rationalized its sales system and started selling by category and improving its cataloging. It won supremacy over Paris around 1958 to 1960. From then on, competition essentially op-

posed the two London firms, Sotheby's and Christie's.

Both houses went out of their way to build up glamorous sales to get famous collections. In order to attract powerful collectors, they produced better and better catalogs, agreed to expensive promotional efforts, such as presale traveling exhibitions, and kept lowering the vendor's commission. Things have now reached a point where the most prestigious sales

often bring little or no revenue at all to the auctioneer.

Finally, in their effort to entice vendors, auction houses have come to accept higher and higher reserve prices. By playing off one auction house against the other, some high-powered sellers get them to agree all the more easily to their conditions, a fatal process that led to last year's failures.

That the crisis is not the result of a sudden shortage of cash perceptible in other areas of the economy is strongly suggested by the second striking feature of the market in the past season. Apparently contradicting the first feature — the increasing number of failures — enormous prices have been paid for various items in every category.

Last November, Christie's sold for \$418,000 a suit of armor commissioned between 1610 and 1613 by Henry, Prince of Wales. True, its importance cannot be overemphasized. The work of William Pickering, it is the only documented specimen of the Greenwich

School and is the cornerstone on which the existence of the school was established.

Other huge prices fetched in the early summer by works of art that were anything but outstanding are far more telling. In July at Christie's, again unheard of prices were paid for second- to third-rate works by famous English masters. The justification lay essentially in the signatures and in the conformity of some of the paintings to the broad idea that the public has of what such works look like. An 1823 full-length portrait by Henry Raeburn, stilled and boring, went up to \$62,000 and so did a John Hoppner, whose work generally sells in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 bracket.

By loudly applauding the high prices that they manage to get and by broadcasting them worldwide, auction houses have painted themselves into a corner. There are the references used, by speculators when they insist on high reserve

prices, which auction houses are then too weak to reject.

So far the result has been not so much a drop in prices — the reserve system artificially keeps them up — but an increase in failures to sell when the reserves are not being met at auction.

Thus, the combination of the increasing number of unsold works and of gigantic prices paid for various items, far from being inconsistent, are the twin products of an unhealthy market. The current world economic recession may have had a worsening effect, but it is not the fundamental source of the trouble. If anything, it has helped conceal the real nature of the problem.

A general readjustment is becoming urgent. In the middle term, far-reaching changes in the entire market are probably inevitable. The answer to the rarefaction of works for sale cannot simply be an endless rise in prices, as last sea-

son's results have demonstrated. However arbitrary the price for art may be — it reflects the intensity of desire, which is irrational by definition — a certain relationship between it and the general price level of the economy must be maintained. Beyond a certain level, desire gets quelled by fear, that of being unable ever to get one's money back.

I suspect that a concentration process is under way. The number of auctions and, presumably, auction groups will decrease. The reserve price system will be somewhat modified. Not least of all, good dealers — that is, those shrewd enough to think that vendors should not be treated as victims to be ransomed, but on the contrary should be treated with just as much consideration as wealthy buyers — will find themselves in a position of strength. Quietly negotiating the work of art in the best interests of all parties is, after all, very much the essence of their business.

## London: Galleries for Most Tastes, Eras and Schools

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — In 1967, there were about 160 galleries in Greater London. That number has now nearly doubled; and though each year 10 or a dozen close, another 10 or a dozen open, to keep the tally steady at just over 300.

In specialty they range from the finest of old masters and the rarest of Oriental arts, through Early English watercolors and the 19th-century Orientalists, to contemporary abstraction, minimal art and limited edition graphics.

Many of the 300 are concentrated in one of three areas: Bond Street-Cork Street, which broadly speaking specializes in art of the 19th and 20th centuries; St. James's, where the main old master galleries cluster, and Belgrave, the area around Belgrave Square, which has some of almost everything.

Doyen of the Bond Street galleries is Agnew's, founded in 1817 and Turner's dealer in his lifetime, which maintains an interest in each of three among the most popular areas of dealing — old master painting, English watercolors and

drawings and living figurative artists. Nearby, the London division of Wildenstein has a similar policy, their contemporary selection often provided under a reciprocal agreement with Pace Gallery, New York.

Close by Wildenstein is another long-established gallery, The Fine Art Society, founded in 1876, in which dealers for Ruskin and Whistler and over showing many living figurative British painters, Scottish painters of the 19th century, the Glasgow School, Scots colorists, and Art Nouveau designs, furniture and art of such as Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

Cork Street, which in a length of 200 yards (180 meters) houses 15 galleries, is dominated by Waddington I-III, exhibiting 20th-century painting, sculpture and graphics; I, the masters, so to speak; II, living contemporaries; III, graphics. Elsewhere in the street may be found contemporary Scottish painters (Mercury); fantastic art, fin de siècle drawings and contemporary British painting (Piccadilly); natural history and sporting art (Moorland & Tryon); contemporary English and American

painting and sculpture (Kasmin-Knoedler, Mayor and Redfern); Impressionist and Post Impressionist (Browse & Darby and Richmond); while round the corner in Clifford Street are the Maas Gallery, specializing in Victorian and pre-Raphaelite art, and Editions Graphiques, the leading Art Nouveau and Deco gallery, which has recently opened a gallery on the West Coast of America.

It must be clear from what has already been written that no one specialization prevails in the London galleries. On the contrary, as has long been the case, the collector and connoisseur may find in London a gallery to cater to his own taste, be it never so esoteric.

In one respect, however, there has been a great resurgence in London, in the case of Oriental art. Stimulated by the 1973-1974 "Garden of China" exhibition, by the "World of Islam" festival of 1976; by the "Great Japan Exhibition" of last winter; and by the six-month "Festival of India," which is just coming to an end, the arts of the East have reassumed the importance they had on the London gallery scene in the 1890s and early 1900s.

The other recent change in gallery practice in London has been occasioned by tremendous increases in real estate prices. Many of the old-established galleries own freehold or have long-term leases. Those less fortunate have been compelled to seek cheaper venues, which by and large entails moving out from the center.

This phenomenon has caused the growth of the Belgrave complex, centered on Motcomb Street, adjacent to and in which are 14 or 15 galleries, with shows ranging

from 18th-century marine painting to contemporary Arabic calligraphy, and encompassing almost every specialty.

Further from the center, galleries have been established that are well worth the extra few minutes' travel. To the immediate north of Oxford Street are Grafflin, Curwen (contemporary graphics printed and published by the related Curwen Press), Charles Spencer Theater Gallery, Angela Flowers and Juda Rowan (adjacent contemporary international painting and sculpture), Lisson (minimal, conceptual, and developments of the past 15 years), and the Drian Galleries (currently celebrating 25 years of international exhibitions).

To the Southwest, in Chelsea, Kensington and Fulham, are Crane Kalman (a veteran specialist in 20th-century British art, and in British and American naive painting, of which Andras Kalman has the finest private collection in existence), Wrayall (young British, and diplomatically sponsored exhibitions), Langton (drawings and graphics), Thackeray and Christopher Hull (contemporary British painters), and Jonathan Poole (international sculpture). To the southeast are Greenwich Printmakers and the Greenhouse Art Gallery and the Bakehouse Gallery, Blackheath.

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**OLD MASTER PAINTINGS**

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**Drawings-Watercolors-Gouaches-Pastels**

by Cady, A. Derrin, S. Fard, A. Gicler, H. Gris, H. Grosz, C. Gys, A. Herbin, Max Jacob, R. de la Frayssine, H. Laurens, Le Corbusier, F. Légar, Molevitch, Molline, A. Marquet, J.-F. Millet, E. Munch, G. Rouault, A. Dubois-Pillet, "Rouen, le pont de la Seine", 1887, Indian Ink, L'Espresso, "Le Grand Cofre du Commerce", 1913, Pastel and Watercolor, Marcel Duchamp, "Un nu, un fort et un vit", 1912, Lead pencil, Raoul Dufy, "Nocturne", Gouache, Paul Klee, "Apfensbach", 1934, K 15.

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## ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

### Brezhnev's Death Offers Chance For Rebuilding East-West Trade

NEW YORK — The death of Leonid I. Brezhnev presents Washington with economic opportunities and well as political hazards, at a time when the Western democracies are deeply divided over military and economic issues. The two are closely linked because of the heavy financial burdens that military spending places on the strained Western economies.

The worldwide economic slump, unemployment and excess industrial capacity have exacerbated tensions among the United States, Western Europe and Japan. Conflicts have broken out over military spending, arms control, trade protectionism and the struggle for markets.

The Europeans and Japanese have sought to continue developing their economic relations with the Soviet bloc, which have grown in importance since the détente begun by former President Richard M. Nixon. But the Reagan administration, apparently convinced that détente was a political failure, has been moving to curtail East-West trade.

The Siberian gas pipeline issue brought to the fore by Mr. Reagan after the largely ineffectual economic summit conference in Versailles, has dramatized the conflict between the United States and the other industrial countries over ties to the Soviet Union. Under the cautious ministrations of Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the pipeline issue now appears headed toward resolution — essentially on Western Europe's terms.

But on the military side, Mr. Reagan has clung to his plans for a very rapid military buildup. He and his secretary of defense, Casper Weinberger, base this program on their conception of a rapidly widening Soviet military threat to the United States and the West. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Weinberger are determined to fight off any significant reductions to military spending, even though the slowing of inflation means a still higher rate of increase in military spending in real terms.

They are holding to this line in the face of the evidence of public opinion polls and of the election itself that the public wants more social programs to deal with the problem of unemployment, with less money going to the military.

But Mr. Reagan, speaking through his aide, Edwin Meese 3d, has continued to oppose a larger public jobs program, arguing that he wanted to stimulate economic recovery in other ways. And Mr. Weinberger has continued to insist that the military program is good for the economy and produces jobs.

#### Concern for Economy

There is opposing concern, however, that higher military expenditures will worsen budget deficits and keep pressure on interest rates, putting a drag on economic growth and worsening the problems of the United States and world economy.

The weakened state of the economies in the Western world has increased the importance of East-West trade to the Europeans. Real economic growth this year is estimated to be nil in West Germany, 1.5 percent in France, 0.8 percent in Britain and 0.9 percent in Italy. Recovery in these countries is stalled.

And the outlook for 1983 is not much brighter: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is expecting real growth in Western Europe to average no better than 1 or 2 percent next year. Under those conditions, unemployment, already the highest that Western Europe has experienced since World War II, is likely to worsen next year, averaging 10 percent or more of the labor force.

European leaders are thus likely to push for sales wherever they can get them, whatever the resistance of the Reagan administration. Even Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, despite her ideological sympathy with Mr. Reagan, sharply opposed his effort to hold up the gas pipeline, in part because of the effects on British contracts, and thus on the British economy.

#### A New Chance

All in all, if the new Soviet leaders indicate a desire to expand trade with the West, Western Europe and Japan probably would respond warmly.

There is clear motivation on the Soviet side to increase East-West trade, and particularly the flow of resources — financial and technological — from the West. The Soviet economy is stagnant, and this has increased pressure on the Kremlin to improve living conditions.

The economic strain of Poland and, to a lesser extent, the other satellite countries, also make enhanced trade desirable for the Soviet Union. Mr. Brezhnev's death could thus present the Reagan administration with a challenge to reorder its relations with Moscow and simultaneously to expand cooperation with its allies in Europe and Japan. Obviously, however, this will also depend on whether Mr. Brezhnev's successor is willing to explore new opportunities in the West.

The New York Times

## Shuttle Launch Opens New Era for Satellites

By Andrew Pollack

NEW YORK — The successful launching of a satellite by the space shuttle Columbia Thursday promises to usher in a new era of lower prices and new capabilities for satellite communications, according to several experts. But they added that it will take several years to realize the full benefits.

"It will be a magnificent tool for the satellite business," said Robert C. Hall, president of Satellite Business Systems, the company whose satellite was lifted into low earth orbit by the shuttle and then sent into higher orbit by a separate rocket.

The shuttle promises immediately to lower launching costs compared to the use of expendable rockets. It also will allow for larger, more powerful satellites to be placed into orbit than is possible with expendable rockets.

Most satellites designed for launching in the next few years, however, will not take advantage of the extra capacity of the shuttle. Because the shuttle program fell several years behind schedule, satellite companies have designed satellites that could also be launched by more usual means in case the shuttle was not ready.

"Intelsat has had to keep its eggs in all the baskets," said Gavin Trevitt, spokesman for the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, a consortium of 106 countries that provides international satellite communications. Because Intelsat satellites are already designed for use in the next few years, the consortium will not be able to capitalize on the advantages offered by the shuttle for the foreseeable future, Mr. Trevitt said.

If the launching of the two satellites succeeds on this mission, however, it might clear the way for new designs. "It is a milestone that has to be crossed to give the industry confidence," said Philip Schneider, vice president in charge of satellite operations for Western Union.

Satellite communications is a booming business. There are almost 100 military and civilian communications satellites in orbit. The United States has 16 commercial communications satellites, and

many more are to be launched in the next few years.

Those satellites are used for some long-distance telephone calls, for high-speed data communications, and for distribution of television programs. Most pay television services, such as Home Box Office, use satellites to distribute programs to cable television operators.

Starting in the mid-1980s, satellites are to be used to broadcast television programs directly to homes. An immediate advantage of using the space shuttle to launch satellites is the price. Satellite Business Systems, a joint venture of Aetna Life and Casualty, Communications Satellite Corp. and International Business Machines, is paying \$9 million, as against \$23 million the company paid to launch each of its first two satellites using expendable Delta rockets.

But those rates are bargain introductory offers, and rates will more than double after 1985. At that time, the shuttle will still be less expensive than the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Delta rockets, but will face competition from a launching service developed by the European Space Agency, which uses expendable Ariane rockets. Its rates are now between those of the shuttle and the NASA Delta rockets. Both NASA and the Europeans accuse each other of subsidizing their rates, so it is difficult to determine which service is less expensive in the long run.

The shuttle is scheduled to put five communications satellites in orbit this fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30, 1983, eight or nine the next year and 15 the next.

Because launching represents roughly half the cost of getting a satellite into orbit, a savings of \$10 million is viewed as significant. Executives say the cheaper launching costs will help lower costs for telephone rate payers or pay television services, but it is not clear whether the savings will be noticeable to consumers.

The shuttle can put four satellites into orbit on a single mission, or it can be used to carry fewer satellites that are bigger and heavier.

## Coleco Taking On Video Game Giants

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Attack and defend: In the fantasy world of video games, that is the theme played out daily on millions of television screens. And much like the characters in those electronic conflicts, Coleco Industries is bent on conquest of the \$5-billion home video game market.

As part of its effort, the company recently introduced its Colecovision home video game system, a cartridge-playing console, to face Atari Inc., the industry leader, and Mattel Inc., the marketer of Intellivision, in the sales arena.

Industry analysts and toy store owners say Colecovision's graphics — especially color quality — are generally superior to those of its competitors and that in many stores it also enjoys a price advantage. But marketing battles, especially at Christmas, are never easy.

"Graphic superiority, that's the basis of our faith in Colecovision," said Arnold C. Greenberg, Coleco's president. A second, and perhaps more enduring characteristic, is flexibility, he added.

"We wanted to design a system that could grow, that would not become obsolete, or frozen at one moment of time."

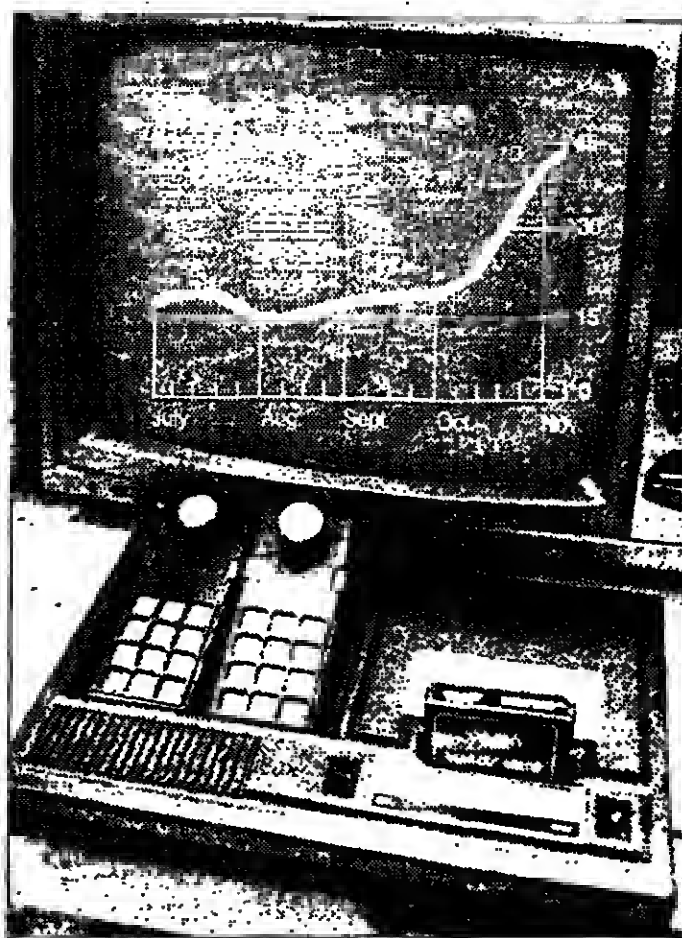
Although Colecovision sales have not yet contributed to Coleco's earnings, other factors have, and Wall Street has taken notice. Coleco's stock has risen about \$40 from last December, when it traded at \$7.

The market has been responding to the company's third quarter earnings of \$17.6 million, which is more than eight times the profit reported a year ago. Sales, at \$165.6 million, more than tripled last year's third quarter results.

Coleco attributes the gains in earnings and stock price to two developments. First, sales of its video game cartridges, which are playable on Atari and Mattel machines, began in the third quarter. Second, sales of its line of table-top arcade games, which includes the very successful Pac-Man game, continued strong through the quarter. Coleco said it has sold more than 2.2 million table-top machines since the beginning of the year.

Despite these successes, Colecovision's obstacles are formidable. For

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)



The new Colecovision video game connected to a television set.

## OPEC to Move Meeting From Lagos

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

LAGOS — Nigeria canceled plans Friday to host this year's annual OPEC summit. But the country denied that it has made the decision to prevent its capital from becoming the venue for a showdown with Saudi Arabia over price differentials.

In a statement, Yahya Dikko, oil adviser to President Shagari and current president of OPEC, said Nigeria did not regard the location of the meeting "as a national priority or as a matter of great importance."

"When it became apparent that some member states felt that an alternative venue would be more appropriate, we took the view that

this was a minor matter and ourselves suggested an alternative venue," Mr. Dikko said. Oil industry sources forecast that the meeting, set for Dec. 9, would be held in Geneva or Vienna.

"It must be further understood that Nigeria has received no request from Saudi Arabia for a change in venue or in differentials," the statement said.

Saudi Arabia, oil industry sources said, is pressing for an increase in the differential between OPEC's benchmark price of \$34 a barrel and the current Nigerian price for its best oil of \$35.50 a barrel, arguing that the margin, agreed on at the OPEC meeting in Vienna last March, gives Nigerian crude an edge over its own. The Nigerians,

however, strongly resist the demands because a price increase caused by bigger differentials would make its oil less competitive at a time when the West African nation is facing a crisis that has led to an accumulation of short-term debt and falling foreign exchange reserves.

Oil industry sources said the reluctance to hold the meeting in Lagos apparently stemmed from Gulf producers who were averse to meeting here because of Nigeria's resistance to increased differentials. The sources said the Nigerian view was that the battle over the pricing margins would take place place whatever the venue and so Nigeria was not concerned at the change.

Nigeria regards itself as one of the cartel's strictest adherents to OPEC's pricing and production agreements. But its current output is running at just under 1.5 million barrels a day, compared with an OPEC quota, set in March, of 1.3 million barrels a day. The Nigerian

argument, however, is that averaged out over the year, production is virtually the same as the OPEC quota. Production fell in the third quarter of this year to an average 1.18 million barrels a day.

Incentives for producers and an increase in demand caused a revival in October, when Western economists said production reached 1.48 million barrels a day. The projection among Western oil sources and Nigerian officials is that this level will be maintained until early 1983. Thereafter, however, production is expected to decline at a time when Nigeria badly needs income to finance a trimmed, but nonetheless extensive development plan.

Nigerian officials have estimated that the nation, Africa's most populous and regarded by some analysts as a weak link in the OPEC chain, will need to borrow about \$4.5 billion on international markets next year to offset a decline in foreign exchange reserves

## Profit-Taking Pushes Prices Lower on NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange took their cue from the bond market and closed sharply lower Friday as investors took profits in a mood of increasing pessimism about the prospects for a discount rate cut.

The Dow Jones industrial average was lower most of the day and accelerated its slide near the close, finishing down 14.81 at 1,039.92. Declines led advances by a 9-to-7 margin, and volume rose to 95 million shares from the 78.4 million traded Thursday.

"The market looks a little tired after its wild swings this week," said Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton. "I think hopes are being given up that the Fed will act on the discount rate over the next few days."

The discount rate, charged on Federal Reserve loans to member banks, is currently at 2 1/2 percent. Investors have been expecting a reduction in the rate since the elections ended last week.

But analysts said those expectations were undercut Friday by a rise in the federal funds rate on overnight loans between banks. The fed funds rate rose to a high of 9 1/2 percent from a range of 9 to 9 1/4 percent Thursday.

Several brokers have advised clients to buy whenever prices dip and that has caused some wild swings. At the same time, many professional investors remain skeptical of the rally.

#### Market Closed

The Belgian stock market was closed for a local holiday.

### CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 12, excluding bank service charges.

|              | \$     | £     | D.M.   | F.F.  | L.L.  | Other | S.F.  | S.P.  | D.K.  |
|--------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Amsterdam    | 2.2135 | 4.653 | 12.217 | 36.49 | 1.374 | —     | 5.111 | 72.30 | 26.54 |
| Brussels (1) | 2.2135 | 4.653 | 12.217 | 36.49 | 1.374 | —     | 5.111 | 72.30 | 26.54 |
| Frankfurt    | 2.2135 | 4.653 | 12.217 | 36.49 | 1.374 | —     | 5.111 | 72.30 | 26.54 |
| London (2)   | 1.6718 | —     | —      | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     |
| Paris        | 1.6718 | —     | —      | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     |
| New York     | 1.6718 | —     | —      | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     |
| Stockholm    | 2.2135 | 4.653 | 12.217 | 36.49 | 1.374 | —     | 5.111 | 72.30 | 26.54 |
| Zurich       | 2.2135 | 4.653 | 12.217 | 36.49 | 1.374 | —     | 5.111 | 72.30 | 26.54 |
| 1 Swiss      | 1.6718 | —     | —      | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     |

(1) Sterling: 1.25 Irish L. (2) Commercial franc. (3) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (4) Units of 100. (5) Units of 1,000.

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## GATT Says Slump In Trade Persists As Curbs Multiply

By Tom Heneghan

GENEVA — The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade issued a gloomy review of shrinking international trade Friday, less than two weeks before a meeting of the organization aimed at discouraging trade barriers.

GATT said world trade, showing parallels to the depression of the 1930s, has not yet revived from a 1-percent drop in value recorded last year.

Protectionism is growing as governments try to shield their industries from foreign competition, and the boom in bank lending in recent years has left many countries deep in debt and unable to afford more imports, the trade body said.

At the same time, prices of commodities exported by Third World countries fell an average of 13 percent last year, while those for developed countries fell 4.5 percent. This situation further reduced the poorer countries' ability to finance imports.

The 194-page report said 1981 was "another disappointing year for the world economy. No improvement in these trends has become evident so far in 1982."

In a section designed as a guide for the 88 trade ministers from GATT member countries, due to meet in Geneva Nov. 24-27 for the first time since 1973, the report warned that protectionism could cause a severe disturbance in the world financial system.

"It is often argued that a shortage of international liquidity leads to protectionism," the report said. "The danger inherent in the present situation is just the reverse — that protectionism could cause an international liquidity shortage."

The report estimated debts of the oil-importing Third World at more than \$500 billion and put Eastern Europe's debts at \$80 billion to \$90 billion. A good part of the borrowing, the report said, is "deadweight debt," used to pay for imports rather than productive investment. The report likened the situation to the huge global indebtedness of the 1920s caused by German war reparations and debts.

This trend could combine with the gradual closing of import markets to produce a collapse in prices such as that of the 1930s, according to GATT, which was founded

in 1948 in an attempt to foster free trade.

In a review of 1981 trade, which totaled just under \$2 trillion, GATT said trade in manufactured goods grew 4.5 percent from its 1980 level.

#### U.S. 'Will Be Hurt Least'

The United States warned other nations Friday that they will suffer if they reject measures to reduce protectionism at the GATT talks. United Press International reported from Geneva.

Michael B. Smith, the U.S. representative to GATT, said: "It would be a tragedy if the ministerial session were long on rhetoric and short on performance."

he said, world trade "will wither and we will all suffer from higher prices, less choice in goods and progressive stagnation in our economies," he said.

"If ministers are unable to decide at least on measures to reduce protectionism, all countries will suffer," including the United States," he added. "But because of the size of our domestic economy, the U.S. will be hurt last and least."

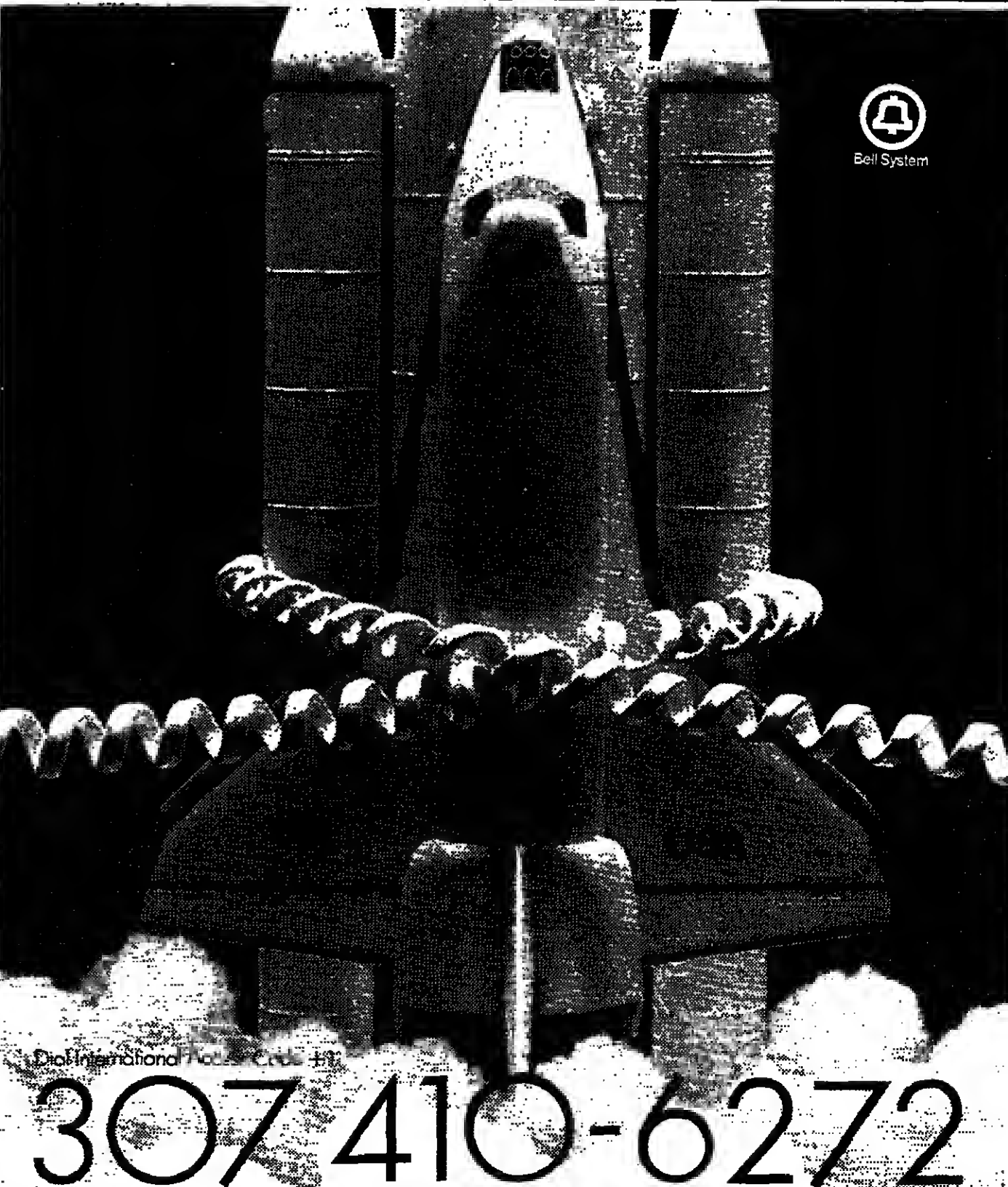
Japan protests French move Friday against France's import restrictions on videotape recorders, the Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

Since Oct. 21, France has assigned customs clearance for the products to a small bureau in Poitiers, 215 miles (350 kilometers) southwest of Paris. Because the procedure slows imports, Japan's sales of the recorders in France have fallen to one-tenth of the level before the restriction took effect, Japanese officials said. Japan exported 440,000 of the recorders to the first nine months of 1982, compared with 250,000 in 1981.

French officials have insisted that Japan should increase its imports from France.

#### Fed Report Is Postponed

The Federal Reserve report on U.S. money supply, normally issued Friday, is to be released Monday because banks were closed Thursday for Veterans Day.



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Nov. 11 7:19 am EST When there is no live communication, you will hear prerecorded flight messages Nov. 16 9:27 am EST

Bell Brings The World Closer



### Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

## Nov. 12

|                    |          |      |      |      |
|--------------------|----------|------|------|------|
| Allied Irish 64-84 | 72 13/16 | 3-30 | 100% | 100% |
| Allied Irish 54-87 | 14 9/16  | 1-4  | 100% | 100% |
| Allied Irish 54-92 | 70 1/4   | 4-15 | 97%  | 98%  |

|                      |          |      |      |      |
|----------------------|----------|------|------|------|
| Area Ex Bk 7/1-25/25 | 12 5/16  | 4-5  | 95%  | 100% |
| Area D.Bk 7/1-26/27  | 14 13/16 | 12-3 | 95%  | 99%  |
| TCB 4-23             | 15 15/16 | 2-15 | 100% |      |

|                     |         |       |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| CB 5/4-85           | 14 1/2  | 11-12 | 97 1/2  | 100 1/2 |
| CB 5/4-86           | 13 5/16 | 12-15 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/4 |
| CB 5/4-89           | 15 1/8  | 12-7  | 100 1/4 | 100 1/4 |
| CB 5/4-91 28        | 15 9/16 | 1-10  | 100 1/4 | 100 1/4 |
| CB 5/4-92           | 14 1/8  | 11-29 | 99      | 99 1/2  |
| brds Eurofin 7/4-83 | 14 1/8  | 11-30 | 100     | 100     |
| brds Eurofin 5/4-92 | 15      | 12-4  | 97 1/2  | 700     |
| brds Eurofin 5/4-93 | 10 1/2  | 4-22  | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  |

**Closing prices, Nov. 12**

**Closing prices, Nov. 12**

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      - **are** **annual** **disbursements** **based** on the **last** **quarter's** **semi-annual** **disbursements**. **Special** or **extra** **dividends**, **if** **payments** **not** **documented** on **regular** **tax** **identified** **in** **the** **following** **footnote**.
- **Also** **extra** or **extra** **B** - **Annual** **rate** **plus** **stock** **dividend**
  - **Leucadian** **dividend** - **Declared** or **paid** in **acres** **12** **months**, **in** **Canada** **issue**, **subject** **in** **50** **new** **residents** **and** **in** **100** **new** **residents** **in** **12** **months** **in** **1991** **and** **1992** **and** **1993** **and** **1994** **and** **1995** **and** **1996** **and** **1997** **and** **1998** **and** **1999** **and** **2000** **and** **2001** **and** **2002** **and** **2003** **and** **2004** **and** **2005** **and** **2006** **and** **2007** **and** **2008** **and** **2009** **and** **2010** **and** **2011** **and** **2012** **and** **2013** **and** **2014** **and** **2015** **and** **2016** **and** **2017** **and** **2018** **and** **2019** **and** **2020** **and** **2021** **and** **2022** **and** **2023** **and** **2024** **and** **2025** **and** **2026** **and** **2027** **and** **2028** **and** **2029** **and** **2030** **and** **2031** **and** **2032** **and** **2033** **and** **2034** **and** **2035** **and** **2036** **and** **2037** **and** **2038** **and** **2039** **and** **2040** **and** **2041** **and** **2042** **and** **2043** **and** **2044** **and** **2045** **and** **2046** **and** **2047** **and** **2048** **and** **2049** **and** **2050** **and** **2051** **and** **2052** **and** **2053** **and** **2054** **and** **2055** **and** **2056** **and** **2057** **and** **2058** **and** **2059** **and** **2060** **and** **2061** **and** **2062** **and** **2063** **and** **2064** **and** **2065** **and** **2066** **and** **2067** **and** **2068** **and** **2069** **and** **2070** **and** **2071** **and** **2072** **and** **2073** **and** **2074** **and** **2075** **and** **2076** **and** **2077** **and** **2078** **and** **2079** **and** **2080** **and** **2081** **and** **2082** **and** **2083** **and** **2084** **and** **2085** **and** **2086** **and** **2087** **and** **2088** **and** **2089** **and** **2090** **and** **2091** **and** **2092** **and** **2093** **and** **2094** **and** **2095** **and** **2096** **and** **2097** **and** **2098** **and** **2099** **and** **2100** **and** **2101** **and** **2102** **and** **2103** **and** **2104** **and** **2105** **and** **2106** **and** **2107** **and** **2108** **and** **2109** **and** **2110** **and** **2111** **and** **2112** **and** **2113** **and** **2114** **and** **2115** **and** **2116** **and** **2117** **and** **2118** **and** **2119** **and** **2120** **and** **2121** **and** **2122** **and** **2123** **and** **2124** **and** **2125** **and** **2126** **and** **2127** **and** **2128** **and** **2129** **and** **2130** **and** **2131** **and** **2132** **and** **2133** **and** **2134** **and** **2135** **and** **2136** **and** **2137** **and** **2138** **and** **2139** **and** **2140** **and** **2141** **and** **2142** **and** **2143** **and** **2144** **and** **2145** **and** **2146** **and** **2147** **and** **2148** **and** **2149** **and** **2150** **and** **2151** **and** **2152** **and** **2153** **and** **2154** **and** **2155** **and** **2156** **and** **2157** **and** **2158** **and** **2159** **and** **2160** **and** **2161** **and** **2162** **and** **2163** **and** **2164** **and** **2165** **and** **2166** **and** **2167** **and** **2168** **and** **2169** **and** **2170** **and** **2171** **and** **2172** **and** **2173** **and** **2174** **and** **2175** **and** **2176** **and** **2177** **and** **2178** **and** **2179** **and** **2180** **and** **2181** **and** **2182** **and** **2183** **and** **2184** **and** **2185** **and** **2186** **and** **2187** **and** **2188** **and** **2189** **and** **2190** **and** **2191** **and** **2192** **and** **2193** **and** **2194** **and** **2195** **and** **21**

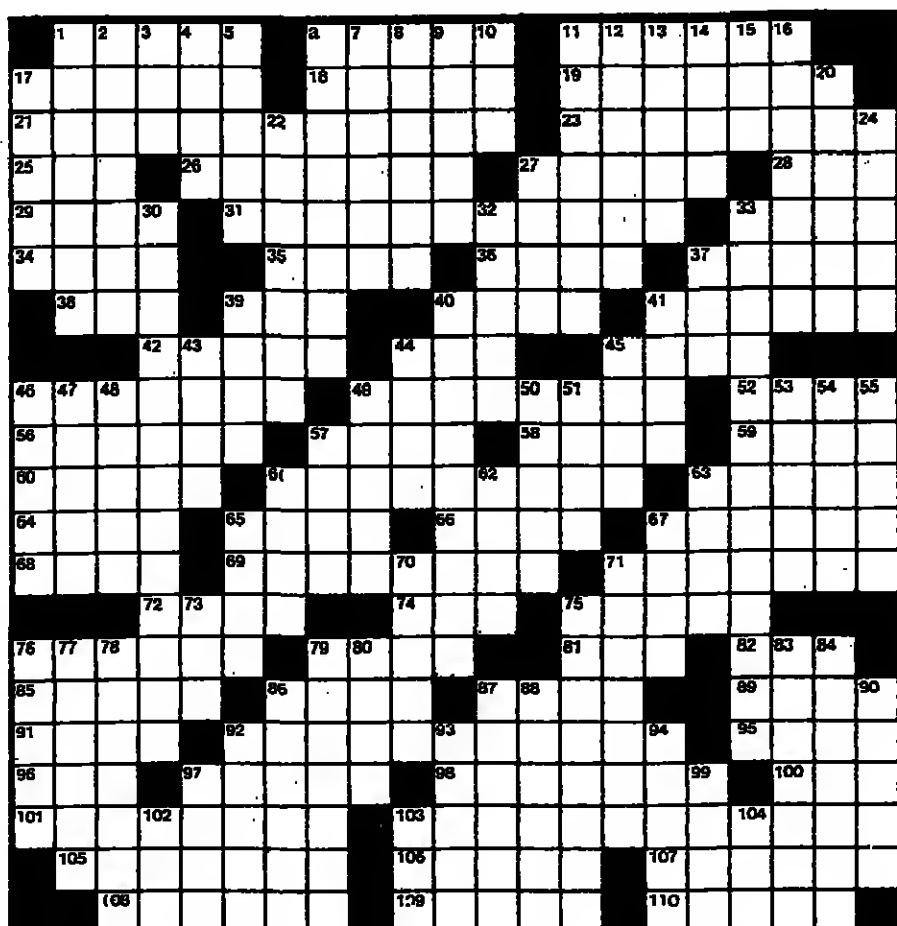






## Role Call

## Role Call

[illegible]

|               | HIGH |    | LOW |    |          | HIGH           |    | LOW |    |          |
|---------------|------|----|-----|----|----------|----------------|----|-----|----|----------|
|               | C    | F  | C   | F  |          | C              | F  | C   | F  |          |
| ALGARVE       | 14   | 57 | 14  | 57 | Overcast | LONDON         | 10 | 50  | 10 | Cloudy   |
| ALGERIA       | 15   | 58 | 15  | 57 | Overcast | LOS ANGELES    | 10 | 50  | 10 | Fair     |
| AMSTERDAM     | 13   | 55 | 5   | 46 | Overcast | MADRID         | 12 | 54  | 2  | Cloudy   |
| ANTWERP       | 8    | 46 | 9   | 49 | Fair     | MANILA         | 31 | 88  | 23 | Cloudy   |
| ATHENS        | 14   | 57 | 4   | 48 | Fair     | MEXICO CITY    | 7  | 44  | 7  | Fair     |
| AUCKLAND      | —    | —  | —   | —  | N.A.     | MIAMI          | 38 | 104 | 31 | Cloudy   |
| BANGKOK       | 31   | 88 | 24  | 75 | Cloudy   | MILAN          | 13 | 55  | 10 | Overcast |
| BARCELONA     | 14   | 57 | 14  | 54 | Overcast | MONTREAL       | 18 | 64  | 10 | Cloudy   |
| BEIRUT        | 17   | 63 | 11  | 52 | Fair     | MOSCOW         | 7  | 45  | 4  | Overcast |
| BELGRADE      | 15   | 59 | —   | 30 | Cloudy   | MUNICH         | 12 | 54  | 5  | Fair     |
| BERLIN        | 14   | 57 | 14  | 54 | Overcast | NAGASAKI       | 24 | 75  | 15 | Overcast |
| BOSTON        | 19   | 66 | 10  | 50 | Cloudy   | PARIS          | 12 | 54  | 1  | Fair     |
| BRUSSELS      | 14   | 57 | 10  | 50 | Overcast | NEW DELHI      | 26 | 79  | 14 | Cloudy   |
| BUEENOS AIRES | 20   | 68 | 15  | 59 | Fair     | NEW YORK       | 19 | 66  | 16 | Overcast |
| BUDAPEST      | 12   | 54 | 1   | 34 | Cloudy   | OSLO           | 10 | 50  | 4  | Fair     |
| CAIRO         | 20   | 68 | 10  | 50 | Cloudy   | OSLO           | 10 | 50  | 4  | Fair     |
| CALCUTTA      | 18   | 64 | 11  | 52 | Overcast | PARIS          | 12 | 54  | 1  | Fair     |
| CASABLANCA    | 19   | 66 | 9   | 48 | Cloudy   | PRINCE ALBERT  | 9  | 41  | 7  | Rain     |
| CHICAGO       | 15   | 59 | 15  | 59 | Overcast | REYKJAVIK      | 0  | 32  | —  | —        |
| COPENHAGEN    | 11   | 52 | 9   | 48 | Cloudy   | RIO DE JANEIRO | 31 | 88  | 23 | Overcast |
| COSTA RICA    | 16   | 61 | 11  | 52 | Fair     | ROME           | 20 | 68  | 12 | Cloudy   |
| DUBLIN        | 11   | 52 | —   | —  | N.A.     | SAN FRANCISCO  | 15 | 59  | 15 | Overcast |
| EDMUNDBURG    | 10   | 50 | 9   | 48 | Cloudy   | SEOUL          | 14 | 57  | 7  | Fair     |
| FLORENCE      | 16   | 64 | 7   | 45 | Fair     | SHANGHAI       | 17 | 63  | 7  | Overcast |
| FRANKFURT     | 14   | 57 | 14  | 57 | Overcast | SINGAPORE      | 29 | 84  | 23 | Overcast |
| GENEVA        | 8    | 46 | 3   | 28 | Cloudy   | STOCKHOLM      | 10 | 50  | 7  | Overcast |
| HAMBURG       | 17   | 63 | 10  | 64 | Cloudy   | TAIPEI         | 23 | 70  | 15 | Overcast |
| HAVANA        | 20   | 68 | 13  | 55 | Overcast | TEHRAN         | 24 | 75  | 15 | Fair     |
| HONG KONG     | 23   | 72 | 18  | 64 | Overcast | TOKYO          | 20 | 68  | 15 | Fair     |
| HONOLULU      | 23   | 72 | 16  | 61 | Cloudy   | TUNIS          | 20 | 68  | 14 | Overcast |
| INDIANAPOLIS  | 19   | 66 | 19  | 66 | Overcast | VIENNA         | 12 | 54  | 3  | Cloudy   |
| ISRAEL        | 18   | 64 | 5   | 41 | Cloudy   | VIENNA         | 12 | 54  | 3  | Fair     |
| JAKARTA       | 23   | 72 | 19  | 66 | Fair     | WARSAW         | 10 | 50  | 0  | Fair     |
| JALAPA        | 23   | 72 | 19  | 66 | Overcast | WASHINGTON     | 24 | 75  | 23 | Fair     |
| JERUSALEM     | 16   | 61 | 11  | 52 | Cloudy   | ZURICH         | 10 | 50  | 4  | Fair     |

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

**INTENSIVE CARE**  
By Mary-Lou Weisman. 306 pp. \$13.95.  
Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Phyllis Theroux

**W**ANTED: "Live-in person to help care for ten-year-old boy, wheelchair bound with muscular dystrophy. Must be a good cook, cheerful. Must pick up and turn him during the night. . . . Must, after school when he tires of entertaining himself by drawing or listening to records, be willing to tell him stories, sing old camp songs, dance around the living room like a klutzy Makarova to Chopin polonaises . . . And if all fails, as sometimes happens, and you sense that the shadow has fallen across his soul, must hold him in your arms and tell him that you love him, and lift his arms and fold them around your neck so that he can tell you that he loves you too. Best salary for right person."

The right person never came along. Until, one day, when at 15, it was his mother who circled him like a guard dog, chuckled his chin, called him dopey names and — as his life began to flicker dangerously — began to catch his words, like web crummings, in a journal that became the starter wick for a book. And what a book!

"Intensive Care" is tough, funny, heart-breaking and astute — an astonishing achievement for any writer, let alone Mary-Lou Weisman, on her first time out of the gate.

It could be argued that one has to be a very bad writer to mislead the reader, that Weisman was handed the stars of a bright, upwardly mobile

Weismans, particularly Mary-Lou, Esalen doesn't work.

"I feel sad that Mary-Lou is unwilling to trust us with her true feelings. How do you feel about this? Felicity calls on Larry [Weisman's husband]."

"I take responsibility for hurting Mary-Lou," he mumbles, as if there were a gun to his head.

"Why don't you tell her?" remember to make eye contact," Felicity coaches . . .

"Reluctantly Larry turns toward me. He looks very tired and very uncomfortable.

"I can take responsibility for hurting you, Mary-Lou. I can't say that I do, or that I've obviously done it, or that I wouldn't have done it. Right now, I'm not in touch with the part of me that wants to hurt you. I'm only aware of the part that's sorry."

"Beautiful, Larry. That was really beautiful," says beautiful Felicity."

Finally, the Weismans check out of Esalen, after discovering Peter and their older son Adam trying to exorcise their anger, Esalen-style, by shouting the "I word" as they punch a pillow, perilously near the edge of a cliff. "If doesn't work, Adam," sobs Peter, flinging himself onto the pillow.

"I still think it here."

"Mon, guys." Larry lifts Peter up in his arms.

"Where are we going? Peter sniffs.

last time out or we go home." It could be argued that one has to be a very bad writer to misuse the material that Weisman was handed—the saga of a bright, upwardly mobile young Jewish couple from Connecticut suddenly confronted with a dying son. But one has to be a superb writer to lift the story above the wheelchair that Peter was confined to from his 10th year on and wait around with it so skillfully that Asa, that is, Weisman, who wrote that "Peter's life must grow steadily and bravely upward, against a declining graph line of utter failure," has done.

The book never loses sight of its natural focus — the innocent, gutsy kid who wrote "Would You Have Let Franklin Delaware Roosevelt Sit Where He Wanted In This Cafeteria?" on a sign when he was made to sit in the wheelchair in the lunch room, who sighed "I'm not the man I used to be" when he could no longer put his own arms around his mother's neck. But in the Weisman family's struggle to channel their grief, conduct their lives and perhaps even prolong the length of Peter's ("I'll make you a deal, God. Let me have him in my arms for the last time," says Weisman), that's all the road in search of emotional and medical help. It is here that the story, instead of narrowing, expands.

For four months, the family lives at the human potential center, the Esalen Institute in Big Sur, Calif., where the mountains "like heavy folds of Renaissance skirts, slide toward the sea." It was a beautiful setting, but not a beautiful experience, and an snail that Esalen runs the day Mary-Lou Weisman, whose eyes tend to get sharper when full of tears, ever set foot inside.

"You aren't back East anymore," says a beautiful, bra-less creature called Felicity Pluma, "where people are such uptight a—— that they don't care about anyone else but themselves. Escalen is a real community . . . We're available to one another. If Peter should fall and you're not there, someone will pick him up."

"Is he like that? I ask. I feel my dry, withered spirit dare to dampen and dilate.

"Just like that. Felicity touches my arm gently with her hand.

"That would be nice," I say, feeling tears form in my eyes." But for the

*Phyllis Theroux, the author of "California and Other States of Grace," is on the staff of The Washington Post Magazine.*

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## Chicago Nominated for Fair

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**CHICAGO** — President Ronald Reagan has named Chicago as the U.S. nominee to host the 1992 World's Fair honoring the 500th anniversary the explorations of Christopher Columbus. However, Miami will hold an international fair in 1992, even though the city has lost its bid to host the World's Fair.

## Chicago Nominated for Fair

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
**CHICAGO** — President Ronald Reagan has named Chicago as the U.S. nominee to host the 1992 World's Fair honoring the 500th anniversary of the explorations of Christopher Columbus. However, Miami will hold an international fair in 1992, even though the city has lost its bid to host the World's Fair.

PEANUTS

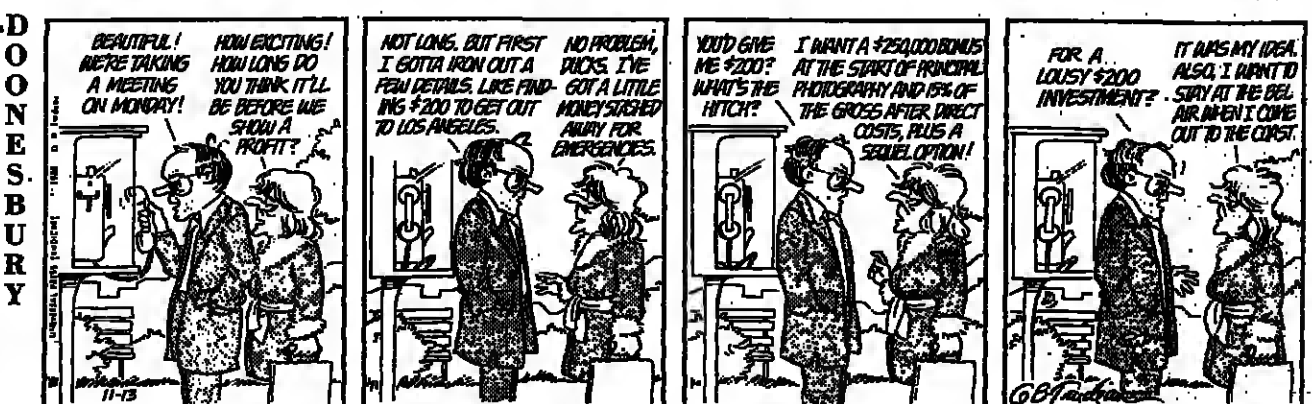
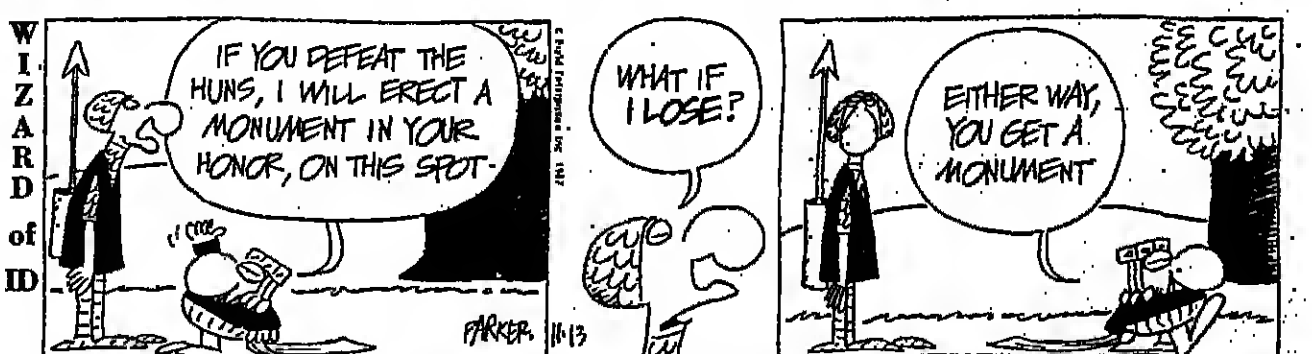
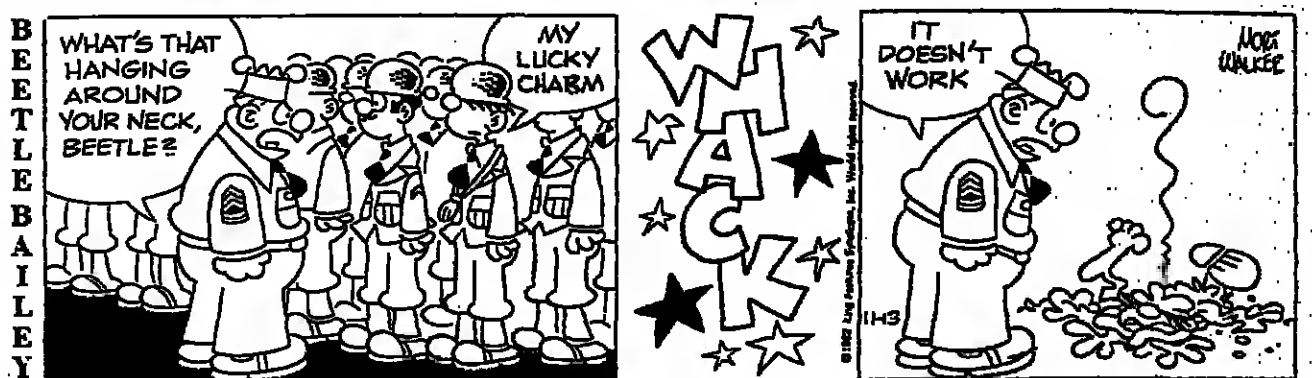
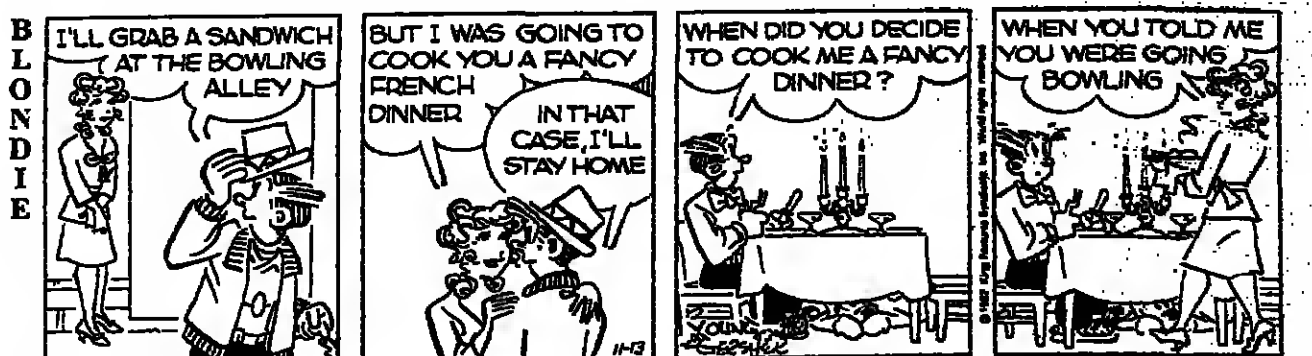
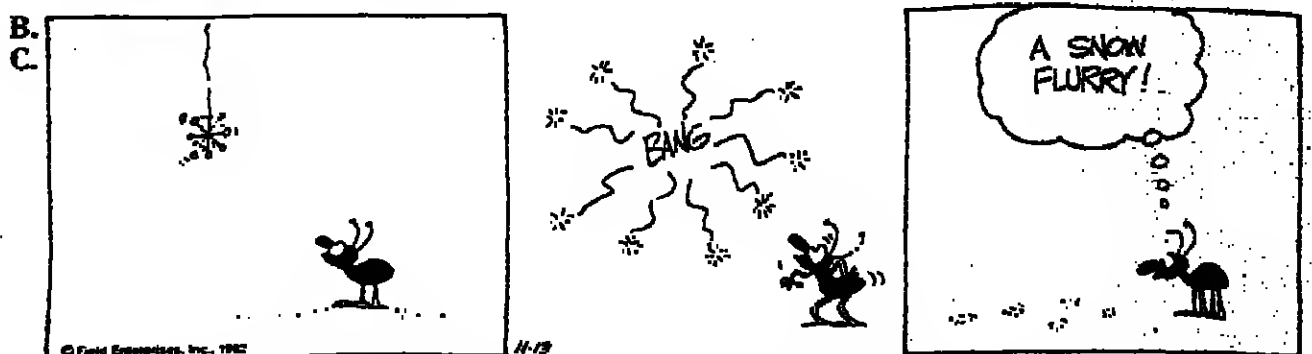
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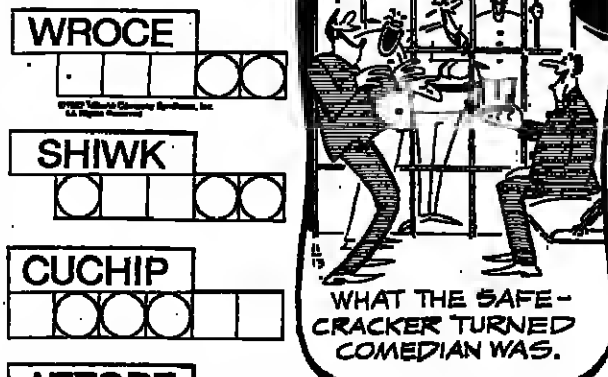
I HATE IT WHEN HE'S FEELING GOOD

11-13



# JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



**ATTORE**

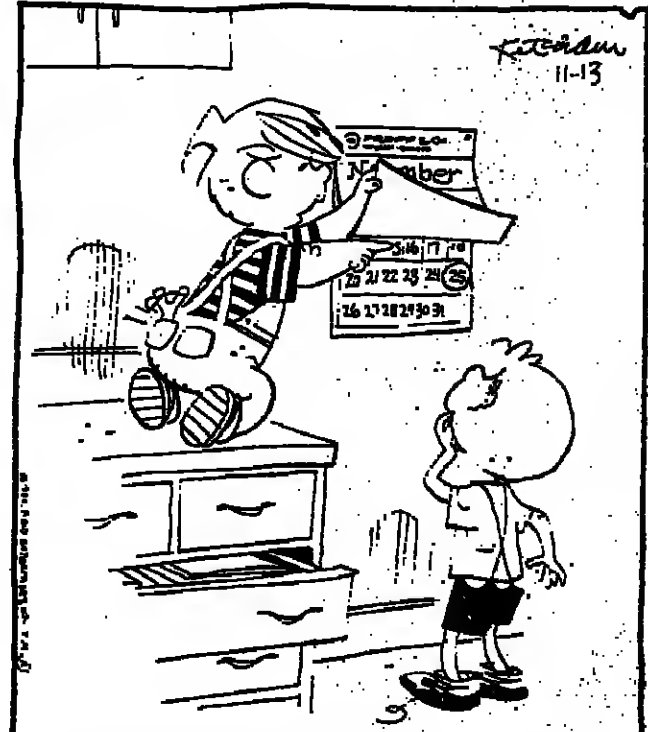
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A  (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BLOAT ABATE EMPLOY COUGAR  
 Answer: If it aches, there could be a moral to be  
 "drawn"—A "MOLAR"

Imprimé par Offerint, 73 rue de l'Évêque, 75018 Paris

## DENNIS THE MENACE



\*SEE? CHRISTMAS IS JUST A PAGE AWAY!



## SPORTS

## Donlan Says Key to NFL Pact Is Realism, Not Compromise

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — Jack Donlan, chief negotiator for the National Football League's Management Council, has declared that talks with striking NFL players will not resume unless the union takes a position much closer to the owners' position.

"We have vast economic and conceptual differences and, it's time they realized that they have to move substantially and dramatically in our direction," Donlan said Thursday in response to a four-page memorandum from the union. The union letter called for renewed negotiations "in the spirit of compromise" to end the 53-day player strike.

But Donlan replied: "Our money proposal is out there. Compromise is not the watchword at this time. Realism is."

Donlan said that Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFL Players Association, had provided "no basis for a settlement or the resumption of meaningful negotiations," and he described the outlook for going back to the bargaining table as without hope, "based on their position as stated in the memorandum."

Garvey said: "This weekend is critical if the season is to resume, but management refuses to bargain. It is incumbent on them to get on with it. The only hope to salvage the season is to reach a collective bargaining agreement."

Garvey said that 17 players' representatives at a meeting in the Summit Hotel Thursday night were upset about teams "bargaining privately with their players."

"You can't have 28 separate negotiations going with club personnel who do not know the issues," Garvey said. He called "ridiculous" the situation in Dallas, where the club president, Tex Schramm, was talking with quarterback Danny White.

"There's something like nine issues and they've resolved eight of them," Garvey added. "What if they resolve all of them? Who does it find, Danny and Tex? Does it affect the commissioner, the other players in the league?"

Garvey called the private negotiations an invitation to anarchy. Meanwhile, published reports in Miami that Dolphins players had reversed an earlier position and joined five other teams in accepting the owners' latest offer in principle, were denied by Ed Newman, the alternate player representative. "It's semantical, but the Miami Dolphins have rejected the management offer because of glaring omissions," he said.

Although Garvey says the union is still solid, the Cincinnati Bengals, Denver Broncos, Houston Oilers, Los Angeles Rams and New Orleans Saints have now voted conditional approval of the owners' package.

"No team, and as far as we know, no individual member has endorsed your proposal as it stands," Garvey said in the memorandum to Donlan. NFL Commissioner Peter Rozelle and Chuck Sullivan of the New England Patriots, chairman of the management council's executive committee. "In total, approximately 100-125 out of 1,600 players have accepted in principle your last proposal. It's quite possible the same number would have accepted your Sept. 8 proposal."

An Associated Press survey Thursday showed at least 197 votes to accept the management proposal in principle.

Dallas and San Francisco rejected the proposal, but the Cowboys said it would be acceptable with changes and the 49ers said it should be used as a framework to resume negotiations.

Mickey Marvin of the Los Angeles Raiders said his team did not vote but would have had no more

than four or five in favor of acceptance. The Minnesota Vikings also did not vote but asked the union to alter its wage-scale stance.

Tampa Bay, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, New England and St. Louis voted against the offer, and Baltimore, Detroit, Green Bay, the New York Giants, Washington, Philadelphia and Seattle voiced opposition without a formal vote.

The Buffalo Bills and Kansas City Chiefs have yet to take a stand, but were expected to meet on Friday.

In denying the dissenting teams' action represented an erosion of support, Garvey said they had "a list of items they would have to have in order to go along with it. In fact, if the owners grant all those things these teams ask for, we'd probably have a collective bargaining agreement."

"Let's take a team like New Orleans, who said it would accept in principle the owners' plan," Garvey said. "The Saints won't accept it as written. That means management has to negotiate some of the terms of the agreement. But they won't negotiate."

Garvey said the players were asking \$366 million a year for three years, while the owners were at \$320 million for five years.

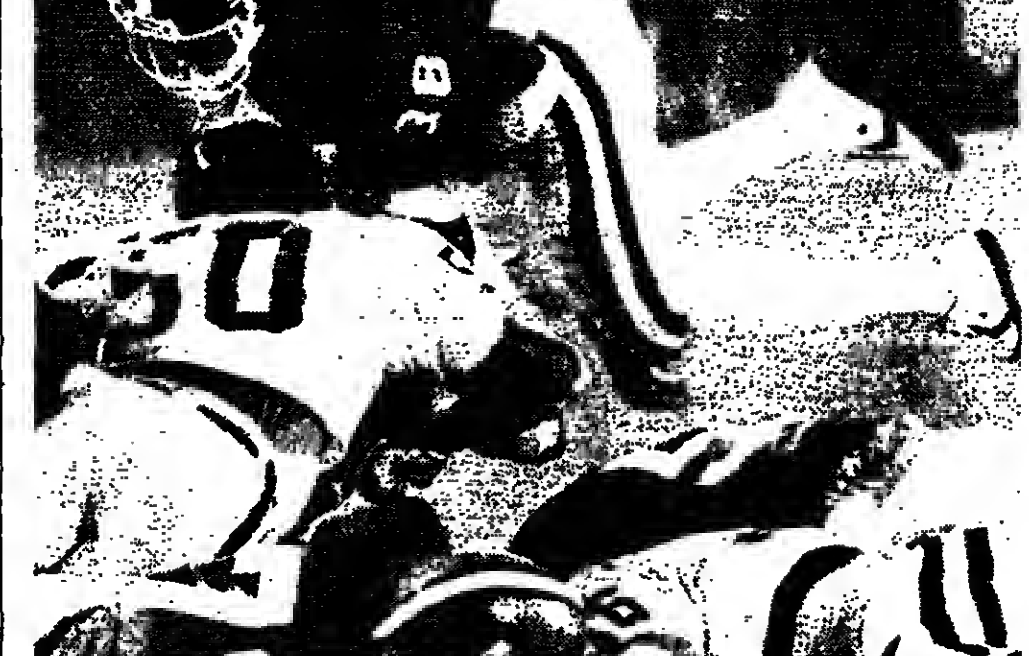
Donlan said the owners' proposal as of Saturday night, when negotiations collapsed, would cost \$270 million for 1983 alone.

"The union did not respond by reducing the cost of its demands but, in fact, the last proposals increased costs substantially," Donlan said.

In a related development, Donlan was quoted by the Dallas Morning News as saying there is "no way" striking players would get paid for the entire season if play resumed. That was one of the Cowboys' conditions for accepting the management offer.

"We will not move the Super Bowl, and there is no chance a 16-game schedule will be played," Donlan said. They will not be paid for a full season.

Eight weekends — 112 games — have been called off because of the strike.



**TOUCHDOWN** — Vernon Williams (38) leapt into the end zone over Dennis Fowlkes (50) to score Rutgers' first touchdown Thursday night at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, New Jersey. But Jeff Hostetler threw touchdown passes of 54 and 43 yards to Rich Hollins in the second half, and Willie Drewery returned a punt 75 yards to score as West Virginia won, 44-17.

## Embarrassment in College Football: The Best Teams Are on Probation

By Gordon S. White Jr.  
*New York Times Staff Writer*

NEW YORK — Arizona State, Georgia and Southern Methodist, the only remaining undefeated and untied major college football teams this season, are a source of some embarrassment to the college athletic community because each is serving a period of probation for violations of National Collegiate Athletic Association rules.

Although each of these teams is eligible for postseason play this winter and will undoubtedly appear in a bowl game, some college officials believe that highly successful teams under penalty only add to a poor public image of intercollegiate athletics.

A study of the Georgia and SMU rosters and statements from NCAA investigators indicate that neither school has an athlete on its team who was involved in the rules violations. Arizona State has only one player remaining on its football team who was involved in that school's problem.

Nevertheless, Charles Alati Wright, the chairman of the NCAA committee on infractions that banded down the penalties to these schools, said, "This is a very damaging case, isn't it?"

Vince Dooley, coach of Georgia, who served for the last 10 years as chairman of the ethics committee of the American Football Coaches Association, said, "It's a black eye, but we just have to stand up and address it. I think it is coincidental that these schools are in some form of probation and undefeated. It is, however, bad timing as far as college football is concerned and as it reflects on college football."

Olav B. Kollevold, the chairman of the NCAA eligibility committee and a member of the NCAA Council, agreed. "At first blush," he said, referring to violations of the NCAA rules, "it sure looks like you have to do it in the future, doesn't it?"

Clemson, ranked No. 1 in football last year and the only undefeated major team of 1981, is expected to be placed on NCAA probation some time this winter as a result of investigations that have been going on at that South Carolina institution for more than a year.

It was reported early this week that the Atlantic Coast Conference has imposed its own two-year penalty on Clemson, barring it from sharing in conference television. ACC officials have refused to comment on the reports.

Southern Methodist's football program was put on a two-year probation by the NCAA last Monday. The probation carries sanctions against bowl appearances this season and next and sanctions against appearances on television in the 1983 and 1984 seasons.

Some of the Southern Methodist violations were committed when Bobby Collins was the school's head coach, according to the NCAA. Collins became the head coach at Southern Methodist this year.

Georgia was placed on a one-year probation, on Sept. 20, for three relatively minor rules violations in recruiting George Smith.

## Transactions

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
BALTIMORE — Added Ken Diers, Mark Brown and Cliff Smedley; pitchers: Al Pineda, catcher: Ricky Jones, shortstop: and Jeff Williams, outfielder, to their 30-man winter roster.

NEW YORK — Added Dave Hogue and Willie Rayner; catcher: Vic Rodriguez, infielder, and Orlando Hernandez, outfielder, to roster of the International League.

LOS ANGELES — Signed Tommy Lasorda, manager, to a one-year contract. Signed Marty Mason, first baseman, to a one-year contract. Signed Willie Rayner, catcher, to a one-year contract. Signed Jeff Williams, shortstop, to a one-year contract.

MONTREAL — Announced the resignation of Gene Kirby, coordinator of broadcasting.

NEW YORK — Named Gene Dusen, bullpen coach.

**FOOTBALL**  
United States Football League  
ARIZONA — Signed Elvin Flesher and John Pennington, running backs.

NEW JERSEY — Signed Orlando Flores; infielder; Terry Daniels, defensive back; Todd Mott, wide receiver; Jeff Hogue, right end; and James Macdonald, defensive lineman.

PHILADELPHIA — Re-signed Gordie Williams, right wing, from the Maine Mariners of the American Hockey League.

He entered Georgia last summer but transferred to Texas A&M in August. He is now the Aggies' starting fullback.

Georgia is permitted to play in a bowl and to be in televised games during its probation year. However, the NCAA cut the number of football scholarships Georgia can give in 1983 freshmen from 30 to 27.

SMU was put on a two-year probation that ends next June because of 10 violations that included promises of illegal payments to athletes. This penalty carried sanctions against bowl and television appearances for the 1981 season only and resulted from infractions committed in 1978 and 1979, before Collins became the Mustangs' head coach. SMU has been on NCAA probation three times in the last seven years.

In the latest case against Southern Methodist, NCAA enforcement sources said, the sanctions regarding television and bowl games were limited to one year based on what the NCAA perceived to be the "severity" of the violations. The extra year of probation, the sources added, is for "monitoring" purposes.

In December 1980, Arizona State was put on NCAA probation for a two-year period that ends next month. This resulted from 20 violations, including academic irregularities, illegal payments to athletes and improper recruiting inducements from 1975 to 1979.

The NCAA barred the Sun Devils from television in the 1981 and 1982 regular seasons and from bowl games after the 1981 season only. The Pacific-10 Conference had barred Arizona State from bowl appearance after the 1980

season. Arizona State's current coach, Darryl Rogers, was the head coach at Michigan State when the Sun Devils violated the NCAA rules.

Mr. Wright, who teaches at the University of Texas Law School, said, "I'm sure some people believe it is worth cheating. But I don't believe many head coaches do. Georgia, for example, has been competing for the national championship for three years and the only thing against them was an assistant coach tried a little too hard to try to get a boy who is now at Texas A&M. So I have no reason to think their high position is because they were cheating."

"At Arizona State you have a coach who had no part in the case before us. At SMU that is also true."

David Beist, the NCAA director of enforcement, said: "My own inclination is to wait and see if this looks good or bad — three undefeated teams on probation. I don't know if it's more a result of our increased efforts to get information or if it means there are more institutions that think they have to operate improperly to get national recognition."

Dooley said: "Our violation was minor. But I accept total responsibility. But I still don't think it is getting worse in college football. I think the NCAA is doing a much, much better job each year."

"In our case it is an example of something that might have just gone on by in the past. But because they are addressing all these cases now, they bring them to light. I would never have known had it not been for the NCAA. And now I am doing everything so it never happens again."

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Van Patten Saves a Match at Wembley

WEMBLEY, England (AP) — Vince Van Patten saved two match points Friday and beat Wojtek Fibak of Poland, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, to advance into the semifinals of the grand prix tennis tournament at Wembley Arena.

Van Patten qualified to play Brian Gottfried, the No. 6 seed who used a strong serve to defeat Andres Gomez of Ecuador, the No. 4 seed, 7-6, 6-2. John McEnroe, the top seed who defeated Mark Dickson in the second round, was scheduled to play Henri Leconte, the promising 19-year-old Frenchman, in the quarterfinals.

Fibak had two match points against Van Patten when he led, 6-4, in the tie-breaker of the second set. The American then produced two winning volleys, a forehand and a backhand, tying the score 6-6. Van Patten then served an ace to lead, 7-6, and won a lucky point with a forehand that skipped on the net to capture the set.

## Turnbull Tops Austin, but Team Loses

ADELAIDE, Australia (AP) — Wendy Turnbull, a 30-year-old Australian, beat Tracy Austin on Friday, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5, in the tennis tournament pitting a Commonwealth team against the Rest of the World.

But Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia then beat Sue Barker of Britain to wrap up the tournament for her team. Mandlikova and two Americans, Austin and Pam Shriver, are playing for the Rest of the World, while Barker, Turnbull and Evonne Goolagong Cawley, another Australian, are representing the Commonwealth.

Turnbull's victory made the score in the four-day tournament 4-1 for the Rest of the World, and Mandlikova then made it an unbeatable 5-1 with a 6-3, 6-4 victory over Barker with just three matches remaining.

## Top Mixed Doubles Team Eliminated

HOUSTON (UPI) — JoAnne Russell and Sherwood Stewart teamed Thursday to defeat the top-seeded team of Andy Smith and Kevin Curren in the first World Mixed Doubles Tennis Championships. Top prize in the tournament, which sponsors hope to make an annual event, is \$100,000.

Russell and Stewart won a tie-breaker in the first set and then went on to a 7-6, 6-3 sweep of the U.S. Open and Wimbledon champions.

Billie Jean King and Gene Mayer, seeded fourth, defeated Andrea Leand and Paul McNamee, 6-3, 7-6; Martina Navratilova and Peter McNamara, seeded second, defeated Leslie Allen and Fred Stolle, 5-7, 7-6, 6-1; and Mary Lou Piatek and Fritz Buehning beat Chris Evert Lloyd and John Lloyd, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

## McCrory, Curry to Fight for Crown

MIAMI (AP) — Alberto Mendoza of Venezuela, president of the World Boxing Association, has announced that Milton McCrory of Detroit and Don Curry of Fort Worth, Texas, ranked Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, would fight for the vacant welterweight title. The site and date of the bout have not been set.

The title was left vacant with the retirement of Sugar Ray Leonard on Tuesday.

Leonard also was recognized by the World Boxing Council, which also ranks McCrory and Curry first and second, respectively. It was unclear what action the WBC would take concerning the vacant title.

## NHL Goal Output Down From 1981-82

MONTREAL (UPI) — National Hockey League teams are scoring at a slightly slower pace this season, averaging 7.9 goals per game after last season's dramatic rise to 8.03 goals per game, according to a statistics report released by the league Thursday.

The 1981-1982 goal-scoring spree was the highest average since 1943-1944. The single-season goals per game record was 1917-1918, when NHL clubs scored an average of 10.1 goals per game.

The Quebec Nordiques led the league with an average of 5.0 goals in their first 14 games, followed by Montreal with 4.9 goals. Winnipeg and Edmonton tied for third with 4.8.

## Lafleur Sidelined With Broken Toe

MONTREAL (UPI) — Guy Lafleur, star right wing of the Montreal Canadiens, has been told by team doctors to stay off his right foot until further tests are taken on his broken toe, a club spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman said Lafleur, who broke the title toe on his right foot in a collision this week with Steve Payne of the Minnesota North Stars, will be re-examined Monday to determine if he can resume National Hockey League play.

## Dodgers Sign Lasorda for 7th Season

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Los Angeles Dodgers signed Tommy Lasorda on Thursday to manage the National League baseball team for the 1983 season. It will be his seventh year as the Dodger manager.

The Dodger vice president, Al Campanis, announced Lasorda's one-year contract and the signing of coaches Monte Basgall, Mark Cresse, Ron Perranoski and Manny Mota. Joe Amalfitano, named the Dodgers' third-base coach Oct. 20, also signed.

Lasorda, 55, has led the Dodgers to three National League pennants and a World Championship in 1981. The Dodgers finished second in the Western Division this season, but were not out of the title chase until the final game, in which they were beaten by the Atlanta Braves.



**GOING ON ICE** — Marian Stastny of the Nordiques, right, fell Thursday after being hit by Mike Milbury of the Boston Bruins. Quebec won the National Hockey League contest, 3-2.

## Orioles Name Altobelli as Manager

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
BALTIMORE — The Baltimore Orioles ended months of speculation Friday by selecting Joe Altobelli, a former manager of the San Francisco Giants, to succeed Earl Weaver, who retired as manager.

Hank Peters, the Oriole general manager, did not disclose the terms of Altobelli's two-year contract. Altobelli, who managed in the Baltimore minor-league system for five seasons, becomes the seventh manager in the 30-year history of Baltimore and succeeds one of baseball's most successful managers.

Altobelli said he was not going to temper with the success of the Orioles, who have posted the best record in baseball over the past 26 years, and last season finished one game behind the Milwaukee

Brewers in the American League East.

At a news conference, Altobelli said: "Usually, a new manager says, 'We'll be turning things around here.' But that's all on the window, because of the job done here."

"I just want to keep the show going, and win one more ball game than any other team in the American League. I don't feel that I'm new here. This is the ball club and the organization that got me started. It took me longer than I thought it would take, but I finally got here."

The Orioles had known for a year that Weaver would step aside after the 1982 season, yet they needed another six weeks before naming his successor.

Speculation at one time centered on John McNamara, who has managed three major league teams. But Peters and Edward Bennett Williams, the team owner, let it be known that they wanted someone with "organizational identity."

During the last two years Altobelli has worked as a third-base coach for the New York Yankees. In 1980, he managed the Yankees' Triple-A farm team at Columbus to the International League championship.

Altobelli, 50, was chosen over Cal Ripken Sr., the Oriole third-base coach, and Ray Miller, the pitching coach. Ripken had been Weaver's choice; Miller was a longshot.

Peters said of the choice of Altobelli: "Joe is a very solid Oriole-oriented baseball man, and we're pleased and proud to have him as our manager."

Peters said that all five Orioles coaches under Weaver, including Ripken and Miller, have been invited back for the next season.

Like Weaver, Altobelli never

made it big in the major leagues, hitting only 210 in four seasons with the Minnesota Twins and Cleveland Indians.

Also like Weaver, Altobelli was a winner as a minor-league manager, posting a 960-793 record in 14 seasons for a .584 winning percentage. He has a career mark as a major-league manager of 225-239.

Weaver retired after 14½ years as the Oriole manager with a .596 winning percentage, the third best in history. He guided the Orioles to six Eastern Division championships, four American League pennants and the 1970 World Series victory.

Weaver will remain as a scout for the Orioles for two years.

## NHL Standings

**WALLES CONFERENCE**  
Patrick Division

N.Y. Islanders 10 1 1 21 7 50  
Philadelphia 7 2 1 21 7 50  
N.Y. Rangers 7 2 1 12 54 71  
Washington 5 7 3 12 52 49  
Pittsburgh 5 10 2 12 52 55  
New Jersey 3 10 6 12 52 76

Adams Division  
Montreal 11 3 3 25 50 58  
Quebec 7 4 3 18 78 51  
Buffalo 7 4 3 17 67 57  
Boston 4 9 2 18 54 74

**CAMPBELL CONFERENCE**  
Marvyn Division

Minnesota 11 1 1 23 49 59  
Chicago 8 2 5 21 45 53  
St. Louis 7 9 1 15 49 45  
Toronto 3 7 5 11 54 63  
Detroit 3 11 3 9 45 47

Smythe Division  
Edmonton 7 7 4 18 55 61  
Los Angeles 7 5 3 17 57 62  
Calgary 7 8 3 17 52 61  
Vancouver 7 8 2 15 59 52  
Winnipeg 7 5 1 15 43 48

**Thursday's Results**  
Philadelphia 7, N.Y. Islanders 3 (Gerance 2), Corson 2 (A), Taylor (H), Fleckhoff (H), Shier (H), Don McNamee (H), Henders (H), Pavlich (H), (H)

Edmonton 2, New Jersey 1 (Anderson 2), (H), Givoff (H), Miesler (H), Hunter (H), (H), (H)

Minnesota 2, N.Y. Islanders 0 (Smith 1), (H), (H), (H)

## NBA Standings

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**  
Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 10 1 1 21 7 50  
Boston 7 2 1 21 7 50  
New York 7 2 1 12 54 71  
Washington 5 7 3 12 52 49  
Pittsburgh 5 10 2 12 52 55  
New Jersey 3 10 6 12 52 76

Central Division  
Detroit 10 1 1 21 7 50  
Milwaukee 7 2 1 21 7 50  
Chicago 7 2 1 12 54 71  
Cleveland 5 7 3 12 52 49  
Indiana 5 10 2 12 52 55  
New Jersey 3 10 6 12 52 76

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**  
Midwest Division

San Antonio 10 1 1 21 7 50  
Dallas 7 2 1 21 7 50  
Houston 7 2 1 12 54 71  
Phoenix 5 7 3 12 52 49  
Portland 5 10 2 12 52 55  
New Jersey 3 10 6 12 52 76

Pacific Division  
Seattle 10 1 1 21 7 50  
Los Angeles 7 2 1 21 7 50  
Golden State 7 2 1 12 54 71  
Phoenix 5 7 3 12 52 49  
Portland 5 10 2 12 52 55  
New Jersey 3 10 6 12 52 76

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